

INCOMPETENTS.

"Merit" to Be the Administration's Watchword.

The Fitness of Government Clerks to Be Inquired Into.

Place-hunters With Political "Pulls" Will Not Be "In It."

Barons About the Reorganization of the Senate—Many People Pay Their Respects to Mrs. Cleveland—Notes.

By Telegram to The Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] It has been decided by Secretary Gresham to examine more thoroughly than has been customary into the personnel of the State Department, with a view to the determination of the fitness of employees for the positions held by them. It is reported, and on good authority, that "tradition" and "precedent" will not obtain in the State Department during the incumbency of Secretary Gresham, and that there will be less red tape and a greater dispatch of business hereafter.

INCOMPETENT CLERKS. Secretary Smith has already begun to carry into effect his policy of dispensing with the services of all incompetent clerks in his department, or those appointed purely for political reasons. Under the direction of Chief Clerk Wardle, the individual records of the clerical force of the Census Office is being thoroughly examined, and all clerks found to be deficient will be dismissed. Twenty-nine clerks were dropped from the rolls today and others are likely to follow.

It is Secretary Smith's belief that the work of the census should be completed by the end of the calendar year, without asking an additional appropriation from Congress, but to do this he is convinced there must be not only economy in the expenditures, but each employee must do good and efficient work. It is understood, also, that the clerical force in the General Land Office will undergo a process of renovation, after which some attention will be given to the pension and other bureaus, with a view to putting them on a strictly business basis.

CALIFORNIA'S OFFICE-SEEKERS.

Several Applications Filed in the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—[Special.] Californians applied to Secretary Carlisle today for offices as follows: Dr. David L. Deal of San Francisco, for Inspector of Drugs (by a friend); L. F. Chapman of Oakland, for Collector at San Francisco; Richard O'Connor of San Francisco, for Shipping Commissioner; Edmond Godchaux of San Francisco, for Appraiser at San Francisco; William S. Bullis of Colton, for Collector at Los Angeles (by a friend). T. J. Shackelford of San Francisco arrived here today.

Of the 144 fourth-class postmasters appointed, sixty were because of removals, three because of death, and the balance because of resignations. California Republicans were not touched.

A MAD COFFEE MERCHANT.

Joseph J. O'Donoghue Declines an Office in New York.

NEW YORK, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] President Cleveland, it is stated, offered Joseph J. O'Donoghue the position of Assistant Treasurer of the United States at the sub-treasury in this city. O'Donoghue has declined it. Some very interesting correspondence on the subject, it is said, has passed between the President and the coffee merchant. O'Donoghue is said to have taken offense at the offer and the way in which it was made, and, according to the report, has written a letter to Cleveland reminding him in very plain words of an alleged pledge made last December regarding the collectorship of this port.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

The List of Names Forwarded to the Senate by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: James A. Broadhead of Missouri, to be Minister to Switzerland; Bartlett Tripp of South Dakota, to be Minister to Austria-Hungary; Eben Alexander of North Carolina, to be Minister to Greece, Rumania and Serbia; James E. Neal of Ohio, to be Consul at Liverpool; James N. Dobbs of Georgia, to be Consul at Valparaiso.

CONTINUED BY THE SENATE.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations today: Allan B. Morse of Michigan, Consul at Glasgow; C. W. Chancellor of Maryland, Consul at Havre; George F. Parker of New York, Consul at Birmingham; Samuel E. Morse of Indianapolis, Consul General at Paris; George G. Dillard of Mississippi, Consul General at Guayaquil; Seaton Norman of Indiana, assistant surgeon in the Marine Hospital service.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

It Is Probable the Senate Will Soon Come to an Adjournment.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] There is good reason to believe that the Senate will soon come to an agreement upon the question of organization, and as soon as that is done the matter of final adjournment will be speedily disposed of. It is understood the Republican suggestion for the Democrats to go ahead and organize, with the understanding that the new officials do not take hold until later, is meeting with favor among those Democrats who see in opposition to that course indications of a prolonged struggle.

SOUTH AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Discriminating Duties on Coffee and Sugar to Be Discontinued.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The President and the Secretary of State have had several conferences in regard to commerce with South American countries, resulting from the reciprocity policy of the last administration. It has been practically concluded to discontinue the discriminating duties imposed on coffee and sugar produced in Venezuela, Hayti and the United States of Colombia, the only three countries of South America which refused to enter into satisfactory reciprocity arrangements under the McKinley law. It is said that the President is opposed to a continuance of discrimination against the three countries named, and will revoke the

proclamation issued by President Harrison. Action in this matter, however, may be deferred several weeks.

WHITE HOUSE RECEPTION.

Several Hundred Callers Pay Their Respects to Mrs. Cleveland. WASHINGTON, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Mrs. Cleveland saw several hundred callers today between 12 and 1 o'clock. It is understood that this is the last reception Mrs. Cleveland will hold this spring. By the end of the month it is expected Middleton place, on Woodley Lane road, will be ready for occupancy by the President and Mrs. Cleveland, who have leased it for a term of years.

CHICAGO'S LAKE FRONT.

The Case Before the United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Suggestions in opposition to the motion for mandamus to carry into execution the judgment of the court in the matter of the Chicago lake front controversy were presented to the Supreme Court of the United States by Bristol and Choate, together with Clarence A. Seward of the Illinois Central Railroad, in addition to Messrs. Jewell and Ayer, who argued the case some months ago. They also presented a supplemental petition for a rehearing of the whole case. Corporation Counsel Miller of Chicago will file an argument in opposition to the petition.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The Senate resumed consideration of the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of the admission of the Senators appointed by the Governors of Montana, Wyoming and Washington. Mr. Vest made an argument in opposition to the report, and at the conclusion of the address the Senate went into an executive session, and when the doors were reopened it adjourned.

Death of Col. Temple Clark.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Col. Temple Clark died suddenly this morning. He served on Gen. Rosecrans's staff in the war, and for the past twelve years has been an employe of the Department of Agriculture.

Weather Bureau Appointment.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Secretary Morton today appointed Michael Blenski of Milwaukee, Wis., executive officer of the Weather Bureau, vice W. S. Stanley of Wisconsin, resigned.

The Gold Balance.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The net gold balance in the treasury this morning, deducting the shipment of \$1,500,000 made yesterday, was \$6,000,000. No opinion is ventured as to when the gold output will stop, but treasury officials do not hesitate to express the opinion that the Government will be able to meet all ordinary gold demands.

Mare Island Navy-yard.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The board of officers detailed to examine the Mare Island Navy-yard will meet there on the 10th inst. Capt. Matthews, president of the board, has been ordered to report to Secretary Herbert before leaving for the West, to receive instructions.

SOUTHERN REVOLUTIONISTS.

The Government Troops of Honduras Defeated.

Bonilla Proclaimed Provisional President of the Republic—Gen. Tavaraz Wins a Signal Victory.

By Telegram to The Times.

PANAMA, April 4.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] News of the signal defeat of the Government troops near Tegucigalpa, Honduras, was received in this city late last night by mail. The report was confirmed in advices brought later by the officers of the steamer Baracorda, who added the information that the revolutionists have finally triumphed and Polinario Bonilla proclaimed provisional President of the Republic. General Terrence Sierra led the advance upon the government position, commanded by Gen. Vasquez. The revolutionary troops broke through the government lines in the center, cutting the defending army into two forces, and they were completely routed and fled in all directions. The revolutionary loss is great, and Gen. Sierra, Bonilla's chief of staff, was badly wounded. Bonilla's victorious soldiers slaughtered the fugitives without mercy. Scores are reported to have been killed while fleeing for safety. Gen. Vasquez himself fled toward Villanera, leaving Bonilla a clear road on which to march to Tegucigalpa. It is said many of the government soldiers, who escaped from the vengeance of Bonilla's troops, were through the Los Angeles Valley, where they committed many atrocities. After the great victory Bonilla marched at the head of his victorious army into Tegucigalpa. He was received with enthusiasm and without opposition and was proclaimed provisional President of the republic. He accepted the office and at once took charge of the government. Later reports say Gen. Vasquez has been captured.

NATIONAL FORCES ROUTED.

Gen. Tavaraz Victorious—Some Other Battles.

VALPARAISO, April 4.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] A correspondent in Artigas telegraphs that the revolutionists, under Gen. Tavaraz, fought and routed the national forces sent from Rio to aid Castiblanco's troops. In the battle it is estimated that 600 on both sides were killed. Previous to this battle Col. Pina engaged Castiblanco's troops near Artigas, and defeated them. Castiblanco was driven from Boga by Gen. Avaraz, who captured eight cannons.

Gen. Badaen's Fees.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The suit of the United States against Gen. Adam Badaen for fees received while Consul at Havana has been stricken from the calendar, having been compromised. The amount involved was \$5,669. The amount paid by Gen. Badaen and his surties was \$1500.

Suit for Damages.

SAN BERNARDINO, April 4.—The brothers of Samuel Foley, who was run over and horribly mangled a few weeks ago on the Southern Pacific Railroad near this city, have instituted a suit for damages in the sum of \$10,000 against the railroad company.

Trotting Horse Rules.

CHICAGO, April 4.—At a meeting of the joint conference committee of the American and National Trotting associations here this evening, the resolutions passed at the meeting on March 15, in New York, were adopted. The resolutions provide that the distance limit in all races shall be seventy-five yards, except when eight or more horses start, in which case it is to be 100 yards.

BURNED AT SEA.

The Ship King James, Coal Laden, Lost.

Part of the Crew Reach Point Conception in a Small Boat.

Rewards Posted in San Francisco for the Murder of Chinamen.

The United States Gains Land by the Recovery of the Southern Boundary Line—Attempt to Blow Up a Tug.

By Telegram to The Times.

LONDON, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The news reached Point Conception Lighthouse yesterday that the four-masted steamship King James, coal laden, from Newcastle, England, to San Francisco, had been burned at sea 300 miles from San Francisco. Yesterday a boat containing sixteen men from the King James landed at Point Conception Lighthouse, where they were cared for by the lighthouse keeper.

On March 19 vapor was discovered issuing from the hold of the King James, and the hold gradually grew hotter. Water was poured down the hatchways, but without avail. For eleven days and nights the crew fought the fire, but on March 30 a terrific explosion tore up the deck in all directions. The flames shot up high in the air, and the crew were forced to take to the boats. They remained near the ship until March 31, when they started for Point Conception.

The crew, thirty-two in all, occupied two boats. The captain took thirteen men, two apprentices and his sixteen-year-old son, and the first mate, two apprentices and thirteen men filled the other boat. Point Conception was 250 miles away, and the boats started for that point. On April 1 a gale came up and separated the boats. The mate's boat arrived at Point Conception safely yesterday, but nothing has been seen of the other. Those in the captain's boat were Capt. W. Drummond, second mate, David Ireland, Edward Flynn, James Christie, John Perry, Alvin Robertson, William Seaman, Harry Bruce, Peter Peterson, Christie Larren, Frank Keeton, Steven Brezon, John Williams, E. Muller, and two others, names unknown. The captain's boat is expected to appear soon, and a close watch is being kept for her. This was the first trip of the King James.

The Tugs Vigilant and Monarch Left Today in Search of the Burning Ship King James and Her Crew.

FEARLESS WENT OUT AFTER HER TONIGHT. SANTA BARBARA, April 4.—Up to 8 o'clock tonight nothing further had been heard from Lompoc or Point Conception regarding the landing of the mate and fifteen members of the crew of the ship King James. Nothing has been heard yet from the captain's boat.

A telegram from British Vice-Consul Mortimer at Los Angeles says that the men who landed at Point Conception yesterday will reach Santa Barbara tonight at midnight tonight on the steamer Los Angeles.

SOUTHERN BOUNDARY LINE.

A Considerable Gain in Territory for the United States.

SAN DIEGO, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] A party just back from the desert report meeting at Mountain Springs, near the Mexican line and twenty-five miles east of Campo, with the United States surveying party re-establishing the line from El Paso to the Pacific, and placing stone monuments to mark it. The corps has surveyed through Texas and Arizona to this point, and are now coming along the New River region of the Colorado desert, fully one and a quarter miles south of the old line. This is an average gain from Mexico of territory a mile in width, which will soon be opened to settlement. Mexican owners in this strip are to be given notice, but there is otherwise a considerable gain in new territory for entry.

DYNAMITE CARTRIDGE.

Narrow Escape of a Tug in San Francisco Bay.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Capt. Thorndal, of the tug Ethel and Marion, today found a dynamite cartridge on the piston rod of a capped fuse. The slightest jar of the machinery would have exploded the cartridge, and destroyed the tug. The tug has been in the bay for some time, and was just going to leave her dock when the captain discovered the dynamite.

MONEY FOR MURDER.

Rewards Offered for the Killing of Chinamen.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] One of the Chinese highbinders' societies boldly posted a circular in Chinatown today offering \$2000 to any one who will kill the director or interpreter of the Law-abiding Protective Society. The latter is really a Chinese vigilance committee, organized to give aid to the officers in suppressing highbinders and quelling the recent troubles in Chinatown. Its assistance to the police has been material, and it is supposed that the infamous circular is a last expiring outburst on the part of the highbinders. The circular is signed by Sing Ping Kung. The protective society is not worried because of the offer.

SUSPECTED BANK ROBBERS.

Two of the McCarty Brothers Still at Large.

BAKEN CITY (Or.) April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] There has been a little excitement all day attending the futile attempt of the sheriffs and detectives last night to arrest the supposed Kosslyn bank robbers. The officers succeeded in capturing the fugitives' horses, which rendered their escape at this season of the year difficult. It is probable that the posse now in pursuit will overtake and capture them. George McCarty, who was arrested last night, says that his arrest was a surprise to him, as that he had never seen his brother for two years, and that he did not know he was an outlaw. A reward of \$1750 has been offered for the arrest of the two McCarty brothers still at large.

Triumph of Revolutionists.

PANAMA, April 4.—Mail advices confirm the news of the triumph of the revolutionists in Honduras. Fighting continues among the nominal bands, but the encounters are unimportant. Bonilla is in power.

Florida Legislature.

TALAHASSEE (Fla.) April 4.—The Legislature met at noon today, and consists of ninety-seven Democrats and four People's party men. Pasco will be chosen to succeed himself as United States Senator.

The Chocoma Trouble.

PARIS (Tex.) April 4.—The Chocoma (Tex.) is said to be receiving reinforcements instead of disbanding, as agreed with Indian Commissioner Bennett. Locke is remaining quietly in camp at his ranch waiting results. The trouble is regarded as being far from settled and liable at any moment to begin afresh.

Yosemite National Park.

CHICAGO, April 4.—At a meeting of the joint conference committee of the American and National Trotting associations here this evening, the resolutions passed at the meeting on March 15, in New York, were adopted. The resolutions provide that the distance limit in all races shall be seventy-five yards, except when eight or more horses start, in which case it is to be 100 yards.

SPRING MEETINGS.

Yesterday's Blood Horse Races at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The track was fast; attendance large.

Six furlongs: Bronco won, Topgal second; Inkerman third; time 1:14. Four and one-half furlongs for two-year-olds: Bonnie Jean (colt) won, Atticus second, Abra (filly) third; time 0:55. Seven furlongs: St. Croix won, Revolver second, Motto third; time 1:28. One mile: Sir Walter won, Martin second, Quarterstaff third; time 1:42. Six furlongs: Currency won, Morton second, Regal third; time 1:10. Porter Ashe will not be allowed to start any of the horse races here until he has paid \$3000 forfeits due on Eastern tracks and assessed against him by the National Board of Control. Sir Real, Ashe's colt, had been entered for the races today, the owner was not notified that the colt was not eligible.

SPRING MEETING AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—The track was fair.

Six furlongs: Pembroke won, Rufus Hardy second, Brown Button third; time 1:10. Five furlongs: Hub Howard won, Bill second, Hubert O'Neal third; time 1:01. Six furlongs: Don won, Little Lewis second, Con Kinney third; time 1:14. Half a mile: Bobby Burns won, India second, Dimples third; time 0:49. Five and one-half furlongs: Onondaga won, Wadsworth second, Blaze Duke third, Phelan Dorian third; time 1:35.

FIRES OF A DAY.

A High Gale Fans an Allegheny City Blaze.

Pittsburgh Responds to an Appeal for Help—An Incendiary Fire Causes \$250,000 Damage in Cumberland, Md.

By Telegram to The Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Fire broke out shortly after 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the warehouse of the Godfrey & Clark Paper Company, on South Canal street, Allegheny. Owing to a high gale which was blowing, the flames communicated rapidly to the malt house of the Eberhardt & Ober Brewing Company. Pittsburgh was appealed to for aid, but, notwithstanding the additional force, the large grain elevator of the Eberhardt & Ober Company was soon on fire. Sparks started blazes in Cupp & Freckley's lumber yards. The firemen bent all their energies on preventing the spread of the flames, and shortly after 6 o'clock the flames were under control. The Godfrey & Clark and the Eberhardt & Ober companies' losses, however, are great. The former's loss is \$50,000, on which there is \$48,000 insurance. The brewing company's loss on buildings and stock is \$200,000, insurance \$80,000. The other losses are: Cupp & Freckley, \$50,000, with no insurance; Heinz Pickle Company, \$2500, insured; on dwellings, \$5000; partially insured.

A BLAZE IN CUMBERLAND, MD.

CUMBERLAND (Md.) April 4.—A few minutes after 6 o'clock this evening a fire, supposed to be incendiary, was discovered in a stable in the very heart of the city. The wind was blowing a gale, and the rear of the block was soon a mass of flames, and a wholesale conflagration seemed certain. After six hours of hard struggle the fire was finally gotten under control, having consumed in all fifteen places of business, a boarding-house and restaurant and several dwelling houses.

While the fire was at its height, another fire broke out in the rear of a structure in the southern portion of the city. Twelve buildings were completely destroyed before this second fire was subdued. As nearly as can be estimated the total loss will foot up \$250,000.

NEW MEXICO'S GOVERNOR.

Protests Against the Appointment of William Eads.

ALBUQUERQUE, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Members of the Democratic Central Committee, the Democratic Territory Central Committee, Albuquerque Commercial Club and prominent business men, irrespective of party, are telegraphing protests to Washington against William Eads of Missouri for Governor of New Mexico, mainly on the ground of being a non-resident. They strongly indicate Col. W. Albright of this city, as not only the choice of his party, but of the whole people here in Albuquerque, where he is best known. Col. Albright has owned and edited the leading Democratic daily of the Territory for twelve years, and has been a power in New Mexico politics.

Richardson in Court.

PORTLAND (Or.) April 4.—George E. Richardson, who was arrested last night on a charge of attempting to erect a tower on the Southern Pacific on Thursday night, was arraigned in the Justice Court this afternoon. The justice turned him over to the custody of the Sheriff of Douglas county, who will take him to Roseburg, tonight for trial.

A Reporter's Mysterious Death.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—John Mackay, a reporter on the Morning Call, was found in an unconscious condition on Valencia street early this morning. He was removed to the receiving hospital, where he died shortly after. It is not yet known what caused his death. He was a son of John Mackay, the well-known horseman, and was 25 years old.

The Chocoma Trouble.

PARIS (Tex.) April 4.—The Chocoma (Tex.) is said to be receiving reinforcements instead of disbanding, as agreed with Indian Commissioner Bennett. Locke is remaining quietly in camp at his ranch waiting results. The trouble is regarded as being far from settled and liable at any moment to begin afresh.

Triumph of Revolutionists.

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SAINT AND SINNER.

Mormons and Gentiles Journey to Salt Lake City.

Immense Crowds Will Witness the Dedication Ceremonies.

It Will Require a Ticket to Gain Entrance to the Temple.

The Beginning of the Semi-annual Conference of the Mormon Church—An Outline of the Programme.

By Telegram to The Times.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The semi-annual conference of the Mormon Church began today. The dedicatory ceremonies of the temple begin April 6 and run to April 18, inclusive. The programme is to admit about 2150 daily, that being the seating capacity of the main room of the temple. The presidency has issued public notice of this. A notice designating the "states" of Mormondom where from the saints will be admitted, from day to day, has been issued. On April 6 in the afternoon, it is announced, will be admitted: Alberta, British Columbia; 38 from Snowflake, Ariz.; 20 from St. Johns, Ariz.; 22 from Maricopa, Ariz.; 850 from Bannock, Idaho; 25 from San Juan, Utah; 175 from Cassia, Idaho; 233 from St. George, Utah; 200 from Panguitch, Utah; 100 from Emery, Utah; 100 from Parowan, Utah; 180 from Beaver, Utah; 178 from Uintah, Utah; 375 from Malad, Idaho, and the Salt Lake City choir of 50, making a total of 2146.

The places are to be applied for and admission will be strictly on tickets, supplied on the recommendations of the bishops of the states, stating the applicant is in good standing and has paid all tithing accounts, etc. The gates through which all may pass are specified. The above list is but a sample of the allotments for the forenoon of thirteen days. All the states will be gone through in a like manner. In the bigger states larger numbers will be allowed, thus Salt Lake gets in on eleven days to the number in all of 18,750. The total number to pass in during the different days is 50,656. It is supposed the ceremonies from squad to squad will be semi-daily repetitions so that all can see the same things and hear the same songs and discourses.

The temple was crowded this morning at the preliminary exercises. The services opened with the hymn "Come, let us anew our journey pursue," which was rendered by a choir of 400 voices and the assembled saints and the organ. Apostle F. U. Lyman offered the opening prayer.

President Woodruff, Presidential counselors George A. Cannon and Joseph F. Smith, and all the twelve apostles except one were present. President Woodruff spoke, thanking God for the privilege of thanking 10,000 saints for their prayers during the hopes and prophecies might be fulfilled.

Cannon followed, recounting the vicissitudes of the church. The city is crowded with saints from every clime, and the tourists are coming into the city. It is estimated 60,000 visitors will witness the dedicatory ceremonies.

At the afternoon session of the conference of Latter day Saints, President Woodruff presided. He addressed the conference at a considerable length on a subject pertaining to the spiritual welfare of the Latter day Saints. Lorenzo Snow advised the saints not to expect too much on the opening of the conference on Thursday.

He said Christ would not come until the saints were prepared to receive him properly, and that might be ten or twelve or twenty years.

THE DIXON CASE.

The Niece of the Unfortunate Man Thinks He Is Detained in Pomona.

A New York dispatch to the Kansas City Star of March 29 says:

Mrs. James W. Dixon, niece of Henry Dixon, whose estate is in litigation, it being charged that he is under the typhoid influence of Lawyer Root, said yesterday: "Uncle Harry is in Pomona, Cal., and I don't believe he remains there under duress. In his letters my husband begs that money be sent to him so that he may come East again. He dreads Root, and shows this feeling in his letters. Read this one, which is the last we have received. It came last Tuesday."

The letter was written from Pomona to "Brother Chas," and was signed "W. Dixon." It was a letter of thanks that the request he had made in a previous letter would be fulfilled. The request was that \$80 be sent him to meet the notes of \$20 and \$10 that he might come East once more. It continues: "Root has not written me for a long time. In his letters he promised to come and see me, and that he is under the influence of coming. Such friends as he has been do not think I intend to come back. Friends of his in Somers, Ct., and who know all about him, say that he is unreliable, and advise me not to put any reliance in his promises. Of course, under such circumstances, it is a great relief to know you are willing to assist me. Root makes the death of my uncle, John Dixon, an excuse for not writing to me. I think I will give him two weeks more to let me know what his intentions are. He is probably in Montana. I did not want to come out here. I wanted naturally to stay in Chicago, where my funds are deposited. They have not been transferred yet."

A Little Shake.

A Slight Shock of Earthquake Causes Commotion at Various Points.

A short, sharp and somewhat sudden tremor of the surface of terra firma was felt hereabouts at 1

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.
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Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, March, 12,542 Copies.
Trebling the net circulation of any other Los Angeles daily paper.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

THE TIMES READY-REFERENCE SHEET.

A convenient and useful thing, not only to strangers and tourists, but to citizens of Los Angeles, would be a READY-REFERENCE SHEET of popular local information, giving the names and location of the chief transportation lines, the leading hotels, churches, public buildings, secret societies, boarding-houses, restaurants, suburban resorts, livery stables, banks, real-estate and insurance agents, attorneys, physicians, etc.

Such a sheet THE TIMES is preparing to put out. It will contain, besides the above lines of information, a long list of business cards, making it particularly useful to business men.

THE READY-REFERENCE SHEET, occupying a page of THE TIMES, will run through a full edition of 15,000 copies of the paper, and be printed, besides, on a large number of card sheets for special circulation and permanent posting.

An agent will call upon business men, explain details and give prices. Full information can also be had at this office.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

PARK THEATER—Little Lord Fauntleroy

THERE was a slight tremor of earthquake yesterday afternoon, just to remind people that it is hard for a country to throw off its old habits. But it was a mild affair after all, and we can let it go as a harmless idiosyncrasy.

THERE are 5000 applicants for office in the Eighth Virginia District, so Congressmen Meredith says. As the district cast but 17,000 Democratic votes at the last election, the amount of destitution in that section of Virginia must be appalling.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY is going to retire from active business in the course of a few months. It is understood that he will immediately engage in the active business of pushing his Presidential boom for 1896. Senator Hill will have to get up early in the morning if he expects to head off that man Whitney.

CLARK HOWELL, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, has been in Washington on a tour of investigation, and finds that there are but 300 Georgia office-seekers in the city, instead of 900, as currently reported in the press. A very fair quota, nevertheless. If every State were as numerously represented, there would be 13,200 place-hunters howling at Mr. Cleveland's door.

It must be acknowledged that Michigan has turned a creditable somersault in giving a sweeping victory to the Republicans in the election of a judge of the Supreme Court, university regents and school commissioners. This is the beginning of a reaction which will probably be felt throughout all of the Northern States during the next four years. The dissatisfied element in the Republican party has satisfied its pique and will now swing into line again.

NOW THAT the Consolidated Electric Railway Company is before the city government in the attitude of an applicant for further franchises, we think it is in order to suggest that certain concessions in the way of transfers should be demanded. These transfers should not be left to the caprice of the company, to be extended or withdrawn as suits its pleasure, but should be in the nature of a contract between the city and the company. We should have an assurance that the system of transfers on the Second street line will be maintained as at present, and that transfers to the Temple street line as inaugurated at the beginning of the year be exacted. The city in bestowing these franchises is paying with a valuable privilege—a privilege which in some cities commands a large money consideration. It is not too much to ask that, in lieu of a cash bonus, certain permanent concessions be granted to the public. We hope that the Board of Public Works will take this idea into consideration in passing upon the application of the electric company.

The Chamber of Commerce and its auxiliary bureau of information have prepared a general circular to be sent to seekers after information, in which they embody the following sensible paragraph:

We do not desire—for reasons which will readily suggest themselves to you—to offer advice or suggestion as to the particular part of Southern California where you had best settle. Neither have we any lists of property for sale, nor can we advise you as to the merits of any particular piece of property. We would suggest, however, as one of the best methods of informing yourself on all such matters, that you subscribe for a time to one of the daily papers of this section and study the advertisements. The leading dealers in realty will take this method of making known what they have to dispose of. Inquiry made by letter to these advertisers will probably bring you an immediate answer.

Then follows a list of the principal papers of Southern California. This is a practical way of meeting many inquiries which could not be answered satisfactorily by a whole literary bureau kept constantly employed in formulating specific information.

Organization of the Orange Men.

The meeting of representative orange-growers from different sections of Southern California held at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday was encouraging, both in regard to the number in attendance and the spirit of conciliation and cooperation manifested. It is particularly agreeable to the producers of Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura counties, who have been endeavoring for the past two years to secure a general cooperation, to have overtures come now from San Bernardino county. So long as the two principal orange-growing belts were pulling separately and by jerks, like a span of balky horses, there was little hope of obtaining any very lasting or satisfactory results. For a long time the Riverside growers labored under the impression that they could stand alone; but a couple of seasons of demoralization in the Eastern markets has taught them their grievous error. They are now ready to come forward as earnest advocates of cooperation throughout the whole of Southern California, and we think that other producers are willing to let by-gones be by-gones and support the movement in good faith. It is a matter of congratulation that at yesterday's meeting no energy was wasted in recriminations or in voicing local jealousies. The fact is very patent that the time has come when all orange-growers in this end of the State must "hang together."

The plan of organization proposed by Mr. Chamberlin of Riverside, and endorsed by the meeting, is one that was started in Riverside a couple of years ago and has worked successfully. It originated as a mere working arrangement between a few neighbors. They pooled their issues, packed and sold their fruit on the cooperative plan under a single brand, and divided the proceeds pro rata in proportion to the quantity of each kind of fruit which the various members supplied. The organization set its face like a flint against shipping on commission, and brought its transactions all to the basis of f.o.b. sales. There are many economies which can be practiced in the purchase of packing materials at wholesale, using the same packing-house and employing one set of men to do all the business. There are much greater advantages to be gained with a larger cooperation.

It is proposed now to establish local organizations in each section. Six or eight or even a dozen such associations may be formed in Los Angeles county, and perhaps as many more in San Bernardino county, while two more will be needed in Orange county. Neighbors who understand each other thoroughly and have fruit that is likely to grade about the same can work together to the best advantage. They can manage the picking, packing and shipping to suit themselves, with the common understanding that they will discourage the consignment system, and stand for cash sales or the nearest approximation thereto.

When these organizations are well formed, it will no doubt be advisable to establish a central board of management, which will have certain advisory, or even mandatory, powers. This central board should have daily telegraphic advice of the state of the market during the season, and communicate this intelligence on request to the local organizations. The general board should also keep a careful record of all shipments, and do all in its power to prevent the glutting of any particular market. When it is once settled that there will be no wild shipments on commission Eastern buyers will feel much safer in making out-and-out purchases, and many of them will be glad to do so. The main idea of organization is, not to form a trust of the producers, or to exact unreasonable prices, but to see that the law of supply and demand is not ruthlessly violated, and by this means bring about a healthy tone to the market and secure prices that will make fair returns to the producers.

It is calculated that a general plan of cooperation, such as here outlined, would save to the growers of Riverside in the economy of picking, packing, shipping and marketing alone not less than \$250,000 annually. This money now goes into the hands of middlemen, who make their own terms and conditions in performing these services. If, in addition to this saving, a system of supplying markets can be devised, which will prevent the slaughtering of fruit, the gain will be vastly enhanced.

The meeting yesterday appointed an advisory committee on organization, consisting of one representative each from Orange county, Los Angeles, Pomona, Ontario and Riverside. It now remains for the growers in each particular locality who favor the movement to meet and perfect a local organization. A meeting will probably be held at Orange or Santa Ana for this purpose shortly. We would suggest that organizations can be formed with advantage at Azusa, Covina, Glendora, Duarte, Sierra Madre, Pasadena, San Gabriel, Alhambra, Rivera and Vernon. Those who desire to form such local associations can obtain all requisite information by corresponding with the committee, of which W. M. McAden of Fullerton is chairman.

It is greatly to be desired that practically all of the producers of Southern California cooperate in this

movement. With a small percentage holding aloof and shipping at random, markets may be demoralized and prices reduced below the point of remuneration. It is to the advantage of all to help establish a system which will maintain the industry on a fairly profitable basis. It is none too soon to begin this work of organization now in anticipation of marketing next season's crop. A great deal of missionary work will have to be done to overcome prejudices, and elaborate cooperative plans must be formulated to the satisfaction of all. It goes without saying that, in a general system such as contemplated, there must be no favoritism as between different localities. Each must stand upon its own merits so far as the quality of fruit is concerned, and each must have a fair chance to market its product. The one evil above all others to be obviated is to prevent over-competition in any market.

To this end we hope the orange-growers of Southern California will have the good sense to bend their united efforts.

The shooting of W. J. Metcalf, "a prominent citizen" of Jonesboro, Ark., while leading a White Cap raid, shows how the virus of outlawry has taken hold of many people in the extreme Southern States who are ranked among the "best citizens." The object of this demonstration of the White Caps was to prevent a man from leasing his own land to a negro; and it was successful, for the would-be offender was killed, as well as the leader of the outlaws.

A SPIRITUALISTIC Cassandra has arisen in Chicago who predicts for that ill-fated city four calamities: First, that Carter Harrison is to be elected Mayor; second, that there will be two bloody riots before snow flies; third, that two tornadoes will sweep the city; and, fourth, that there is to be a visitation of cholera. All of which, we should say, will be pretty tough on the White City.

THE only Chinaman in Connecticut who has taken the trouble to register under the Geary law is Robert Spicer, who was brought to this country forty years ago, and doesn't know his Chinese name or observe any of the customs of the race. Registration was hardly necessary in his case, but having been a good Melican man, he did not propose to run any risk of banishment.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

"Decayed Fish."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES: Our County Auditor, at the conclusion of his last annual report, expresses a willingness to impart information not included in his report on application. I respectfully beg permission to interrogate him, through you, for light upon one or two items of county expenditures for the year 1892.

On page 18 of his report are two items, aggregating \$4000, for "commissions and expenses" for collecting money from the State for indigents in Los Angeles county over 60 years of age. In the receipts, the amount received from the State for said indigents, the sum is entered as \$32,482.41. Now, the sweating taxpayers wish to know the why and wherefore of the large expenditure for collecting money from the State for indigents in Los Angeles county over 60 years of age.

Again, on page 11 of said report, there is a pay-out of \$1679.07 for expenses and transportation of funds to and from Sacramento. The sum paid to the State was \$370,990. Deducting therefrom \$295,109 received from the State, we had a balance of \$75,400 to transmit. Now, in view of the fact that a county officer could make the trip to Sacramento and return for \$50, why was the last year's sum paid for transportation of funds? It could have been transmitted for half the money by telegraph, even, and telegraph rates are supposed to be higher than bank rates and express charges.

And, while the Auditor is telling us how it is, will he also explain the \$128.45 expenditure for "destroying decayed fruit at Wilmington?"

A TOLLER.

"One, Two, Three!"

It was an old, old lady,
And a boy who had past three
And the way that they played together
Was beautiful to see.

She couldn't go running and jumping,
And the boy, no more could he,
For he was a thin little fellow,
With a thin, little, twisted knee.

They sat in the yellow sunlight,
Under the maple tree;
And the game that they played I'll tell you,
Just as it was told to me.

It was hide-and-go-seek they were playing,
Though you'd never have known it to
With an old, old, old lady,
And a boy with a twisted knee.

The boy would bend his face down
On his little round right knee,
And he'd guess where she was hiding,
In guesses one, two, three!

"You are in the china closet!"
He would cry, and laugh with glee—
It isn't the china closet,
But he still had two and three.

"You are up in papa's big bedroom,
And the nightgown with the old key!"
And she said: "You are warm and warm;
But you're not quite right," said she.

"It can't be the little cupboard,
Where mama's things used to be—
So it must be the clothes-dress, grand-
ma!"

And he found her, with his three.

Then she covered her face with her finger,
That were wrinkled and white and wee,
And she guessed where the boy was hid-
ing, With a one and a two and a three.

And they never had stirred from their places,
Right under the maple tree—
This old, old, old lady,
And the boy with the lame little knee—
Till the dear, dear old lady died,
And the boy who was half-past three.

—[H. C. Bunker, in December (Christmas) number of Scribner's Magazine.]

The Cabin on the Clam.
Loosely, you say with mighty air,
Of my so grandly bending?
By bright-hued clouds and glittering stars
A tender message sending?

Joyless! when out of crimson cloud
The sunrise pours its glory,
Morn after morn repeating well
Aurora's cheerful story!

Peaceless! when night with noiseless feet,
From fields of herbs and flowers,
Sweet odors in her mantle dark
Bears to this cot of ours?

Like faintest sound of distant seas,
Pounding some castle hoary,
We hear the great world's roar and fret,
And trace her changeable story.

As far away, while gleaming sail,
Turning a bend of river,
A mass of green and white and flash,
Makes every heartstring quiver!

So, thankful, where the kindly stars
Spangle the blue with beauty,
We look and breathe the fervent wish
That all may do their duty.

—[W. A. W. in Minneapolis Tribune.]

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.—Adele Ausder Ohe, the gifted pianist, appears at the Los Angeles Theatre this evening. She comes directly from San Francisco, where she captivated the critical musical ear of the public in a way that established for her to come her reputation in that city as a virtuoso who may possibly be equalled, but whom no one will surpass. Adele, says the Call. When ladies play the grand tribute of rising in their seats and waving their handkerchiefs in token of their appreciation, it may be regarded as a fixed fact that the performer is a genius. Adele has been stirred by something out of the ordinary course of events. This was the flattery testimonial with which the charming artist was greeted in San Francisco, and it is no wonder her emotions nearly overcame her. This ovation, following as it did a first appearance, was a genuine endorsement of her ability, and the increased number in attendance showed that her fame had already taken wings and flown over the threshold of every critical circle. The five or six hundred people who listened to her last Saturday evening were delighted beyond measure with the beautiful girl and her artistic performance.

IN SOCIAL SPHERES.

Cards have been received from Dr. and Mrs. Emlen Lewis of Cambridge, Mass., announcing the marriage of their daughter, Hattie Sisson, to Mr. Walter Raymond, the ceremony to occur this evening at 8 o'clock at the First Unitarian Church, Harvard Square, Cambridge. A reception will follow at the residence of Mrs. Emlen Raymond in that city. The couple will come westward on their bridal tour, and will give a reception at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver, on the evening of the 18th inst. They will be at home after May 15, at 388 Broadway, Cambridge.

AN OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

On last Monday evening the Ladies' Aid Society of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church entertained a large audience, with an old folks' concert. The customs, manners and dress of the people of the days of our grandparents were represented by a large number of the ladies and gentlemen present.

The programme was about as follows: After the exhortation, "By all ye Men and Women Singers," Miss Georgiana Phoebe Constantine Brown recited "The Olden Days," and was applauded so loudly that she was compelled to respond with "The Coming Crinoline."

"Going to Mortgage the Farm," by Heinrich von Whackembar Berger, Serphina Burden and other "discrete singers" was greatly appreciated by the audience.

"Ye Spinning Wheel," by Priscilla the Mayflower of Plymouth, Modest and Simple and Sweet, was sweetly rendered.

"Ye Three Black Crows," by the chorists, followed with a solo by the celebrated high note crooner, Hannah Maria Melitabile Pankake, entitled "The Old Oaken Bucket." Miss Pankake is truly a wonderful artist, and her singing would bring tears to the eyes of an Irish potato or a New York custom-house officer.

Miss Youthful Vivacity Veneer then favored the company with the selection, "Ye Elevator," which literally brought down the house and left the elevator.

The literary programme was brought to a close by the reading of the circular in singing "Auld Lang Syne," after which refreshments were served, followed by an auction sale of the remaining "goodies," which created much merriment.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gird went to San Francisco yesterday, to be absent the rest of the week.

Miss Mae Forrester and Miss Ella McGraw left for the Hollenbeck ranch yesterday.

The Exodus of Elder Twigg. I've been here in the city now since last Thanksgiving day.

A-savin' steps for Nelly—chorio like as you might say.

A-dubbin' round for David and a putterin' about—

A-takin' care of little Bill when him an' her goes out.

A-cos I've hed my pastimes an' the things that I admire.

Like watchin' people movin' a-savin' and runnin' a-savin'.

An' talkin' to the milkman—singin' "Buckle Up My Shoe."

For little Bill to laff at like his mother used to do.

But 'em my other daughter's writ fer me to come agin'.

I guess I'll go to Julia when the spring sets in.

They hain't no settled weather much till after March, I know.

I want to be on deck, though, as the sayin' used to go.

I want to be on hand the days the younguns take the yard.

And the night when I have that boutin'; an' when Julia rends her hair.

I want to get to the fat fer her, an' if I want to get a little fresh spring meat, I want to have a vote.

In givin' Bud the skins an' the tail to let him do.

An' some one's left the cone off of the pickle pork I bet.

The brine must need a change by now—'t is a-cos I've hed some Sunday's.

I guess I'll go to Julia when the spring sets in.

I want to be around the day they take the peach blows out.

An' he's Bud sort 'em over an' to find the longest sprout.

I want to scrape an apple jest uncovered from the ground.

For Julia's youngest baby, while the hour of stirrin' up the buckwheat cakes the hour of bed time tells.

An' soothes the heart to rest jes' like a time of havin' with the old lady.

I want to see the children in their nightgowns like a swarm.

Of little home-made angels bring their pillows down to bed.

I want to taste of home-made joy and home-made love of kin—

So I guess I'll go to Julia when the spring sets in.

I think that when the weather hammers up and eases down.

I'd like it, say some Sunday, for to Jes' sneak through the town.

An' rack out fer the timber, takin' little Bud along.

An' him an' me smoke grapevines an' perter tend they's nothin' wrong.

An' stretch out in the sunshin on the gravel by the creek.

A-knin' the po'ins 'gainst carlin', though, a lick.

A-gettin' loads of red buds an' sweet-will-yuns an' (o' bosh).

A mess of green and white fer Monday's dinner when they wash!

The boughen jam of joy is spread on city.

So I guess I'll go to Julia when the spring sets in.

—[W. A. W. in Minneapolis Tribune.]

THE EDUCATORS.

Increased Attendance at the County Institute.

Many City Teachers Present at Yesterday's General Session.

Interesting Talk by Prof. Ira More, of the Normal School.

"The Duties of a Teacher With Regard to His Profession" Defined—Lecture by Prof. Elmer E. Brown, of Berkeley—The Sections.

The out-of-town teachers were largely reinforced by city teachers yesterday afternoon at the general session of the County Institute and the assembly-room was filled when Prof. Ira More took his place on the rostrum to talk about "The Duties of a Teacher With Regard to His Profession."

"A person who follows a profession," said the veteran Normal School superintendent, "works largely with his brain; a person who has a trade performs manual labor; that's the difference between a profession and a trade. A teacher must have a skilled brain to be successful, for it is, in reality, a double profession, working not only with his own brain but upon the brains of others. Teachers should not be made a stepping-stone to other professions. It used to be a common thing for a young man, after fitting himself for the profession of medicine, law or theology to teach school in order to get money to pursue his profession. When teaching is recognized in that way it is not a profession, but merely a trade. Teachers have largely changed in that direction, and the number of teachers now teaching in Los Angeles county as a trade could be almost counted on my fingers. We are no longer contented with hap-hazard work, but require teachers specially fitted for the work and permanent in it."

"There are some things we must do in order to hold up our profession. First, we must go into it as into our life work; otherwise we wrong the profession. The teacher must devote himself to his work. Some think they have done their duty if they spend five or six hours daily in the schoolroom, sometimes doing more work outside during the balance of the twenty-four hours, carrying a church on their shoulders, being superintendent of a Sunday school or joining some one of the hundred and one societies and putting their soul right into that. They then do a little perfunctory work in the school during the five or six hours required, and consider their duty done."

"A teacher should progress, and not keep on the same level year after year. If he does good work and is successful in all respects, the world will realize it. As Prof. Jordan said last night, the crowd is always at the bottom—there's room enough higher up, and as you get along toward the head you will find no crowd at all. There are more places than there are people to fill them. Don't try to get a position through the influence of relatives or members of the Board of Education. It is not necessary. Simply fit yourself for the best work, for higher work, and you will be called into that work without much effort on your part."

This excellent address from Prof. More was followed by another on "The Use of the Story in Education," by Elmer E. Brown, professor of pedagogy at Berkeley. He called the attention of the teachers to an experiment now being undertaken in San Mateo, Marin, Sonoma and San Diego counties, whereby all the teachers will previously prepare themselves for general discussion on definite topics, and the institutions will be held in a series of lectures under the auspices of the teachers of the city schools, the county teachers attending as invited guests. His topic was: "What are the First Requirements of Good Teaching?"

He then passed among the audience copies of a proof-sheet in which suggestions to the teacher, regarding the fundamental parts of his work, were given, and invited criticism. Some discussion ensued, which was participated in by a number of those present.

Mrs. A. L. Shorrock, of Diego, afterward gave a ten-minute talk on dress reform, as applied to ladies, which was very well received.

This evening Mr. Brown will speak on "The Course of Study," and tomorrow night on "Attention."

THE SECTIONS.

The various sections met yesterday afternoon in the rooms assigned, and will do the same this evening. This afternoon the general session will open at 1:30 in the assembly room, when the following topics and speakers will be before the institute: "History of Education," C. H. McGrew; "English in the Grammar Schools," Miss Josephine E. Beaman; "Place of the Story in Education," Elmer E. Brown; "The State Text Books," Ira L. More.

The next programme of the County Educational Association has been merged into the programme of the institute, and it has been assigned to the session of Friday morning instead of Saturday. The subject for discussion will be the hitherto disputed question of "The Examination of Pupils for Promotion and Graduation," considered first by Charles L. Ennis, and discussed by S. T. DeFencler, J. D. Graham, James H. Penberton, Charles E. Hutton and A. L. Hamilton.

A PIONEER TEACHER.

John C. Pelton, the father of the public school system of California, is present at the institute. He brings with him his book, "Life's Sunbeams and Shadows," just published. It is a handsomely-bound, well-printed volume of poetry and prose, its bits of verse full of the music of rhythmic expression, sweet and tender, showing the genuine spirit of the man who has not been battered by hard fortune, but still has hope and courage in his brave soul. Many California poets have also contributed to the volume, and Frank M. Pigley has furnished a graphic sketch of Mr. Pelton's struggles and the latter misfortunes which, in his old age, have overtaken him. The memoirs contain a very readable account of Mr. Pelton's life in California, and his old steamship Senator and his founding of the first free school in San Francisco in 1849.

While other pioneers were engrossed in gathering gold, Mr. Pelton devoted himself to the educational interests of the State and laid the foundation for the mag-

nificent public school system which is the pride of all Californians. Now, he is old and feeble and in reduced circumstances, physical infirmities quickly following business reverses. By the sale of this book he hopes to realize enough to provide for the wants of himself and family and no worthier appeal was ever made to the public. The subscription price of the book is \$2 and doubtless it will meet with a generous response by fellow-teachers and other friends of education, lovers of the public school system and patrons of literature, who will thus contribute somewhat to lighten the burdens from the infirm shoulders of a penniless author and educator, who, years ago, implanted in the minds of many of our best citizens those habits of thrift which have enabled them to amass millions.

At the recent San Diego Teachers' Institute resolutions were passed providing individual aid and cooperation in obtaining subscriptions for the book and earnestly requesting other teachers in other localities to do likewise, "trusting the State Legislature, to pass a special bill for Mr. Pelton's relief, as he is not included in the pension bill recently passed."

STOCKTON STIRRED UP.

The Feeling Over Rev. Ellsworth's Sermon on Dancing.

A Mass-meeting at Which the Preacher Was Routinely Denounced—The Minister's Talk to a San Francisco Newspaper Reporter.

Stockton is still stirred up over the sensational sermon of Psalm-singer Ellsworth, preached in that city recently, an account of which was published in THE TIMES Monday morning. A special dispatch from Stockton to the San Francisco Chronicle of Monday says:

Some of the local ministers manifest an intention to back up Psalm-singer Ellsworth in his denunciation of dancing and dancing houses. One of them is reported to have gone so far as to say that the attack on Ellsworth was fostered by members of the local 400, who visited the disorderly houses and were received with open arms by society. This has added to the excitement and indignation. Ellsworth, on his part, took precautions to leave for San Francisco on the train, saying that the Lord's work called him.

An indignation meeting at Mozart Hall last night was attended by 1000 men. Women were not permitted in the hall, but good order prevailed. Dr. Thomas presided. The report of Rev. Ellsworth's slipping away was received with a

THE COURTS.

Only a Short Session of the Supreme Court.

Charges Presented Against Henry I. Kowalsky of San Francisco.

His Disbarment Asked on the Grounds of Unprofessional Conduct.

Examination of Applicants for Admission to Practice—Names of the Successful Candidates—Court Notes—New Suits.

The Supreme Court convened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Chief Justice Beatty presiding. Justices McFarland, Patterson, De Haven, Harrison, Garoutte and Fitzgerald, sitting in bank, and held a short session, during which the following business was transacted:

In the case of Gregory et al. vs. Gregory et al., it was ordered that appellant be allowed to file a supplemental transcript.

An accusation was filed and presented by Robert Y. Hayne, John A. Wright and George A. Rankin, a special committee of the Bar Association of San Francisco, against Attorney Henry I. Kowalsky, for the purpose of having him disbarred, for alleged misconduct in connection with the McDonald case, and it was ordered that said Kowalsky appear before the court, in bank, on April 24 next, at San Francisco, to answer said accusation, a copy of which and said order were ordered served upon him at least ten days prior to the date set.

The remainder of the day's session was consumed in the examination of the class of applicants for admission to practice, the following successful candidates being duly enrolled as attorneys and counselors at law, with license to practice in all the courts of this State: R. Holby Myers, H. S. Utley, E. M. Rosenthal, P. W. Kaufman, J. C. D. Habick, Martin A. Levering, H. P. W. H. C. Brown, T. W. Duckworth, W. H. Burbage, William M. Hiatt, Z. B. Stuart, Homer P. Earle, A. C. Broderick, and George E. Colwell.

Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

SUIT FOR MONEY.

The case of Abramson, Bacon & Heunisch vs. D. J. Boehm, an action to recover \$8998.73 alleged to be due on account, came up for hearing before Judge Van Dyke in Department Four yesterday, but was not concluded, and will be taken up again today.

The plaintiff firm alleges in its complaint that the defendant is indebted to it in the sum of \$8284.73 for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by it at defendant's request, and in the further sum of \$1682, money loaned.

The defendant, on the other hand, denies this, and in his complaint alleges that in February, 1892, he entered into a contract with plaintiffs, who are dealers in glassware, whereby they agreed to furnish him with 1000 gross of various sized glass jars, with caps to correspond, according to specifications and samples furnished, as he should need the same in his business, that of a fruit preserver. He claims, however, that they failed to live up to their agreement, in that they sent him bottles, but failed to provide caps to fit them, and that thereby he suffered the loss of 147,500 pounds of processed fruit, consisting of 8000 pounds of figs, 2500 of green almonds, 1000 of English walnuts, 20,000 of egg plums, 30,000 of nectarines, 40,000 of apricots, 15,000 of raspberries and 25,000 of strawberries. He therefore seeks to recover \$45,000 for alleged breach of contract.

A ONE-DOLLAR VERDICT.

The exceptions to the report of the referee in the cases of Theodore Weisendanger vs. Dan M. Farland and vice versa, were filed in Department Three yesterday morning and thereupon overruled by the court, by whom judgment was ordered, upon motion of defendant, in favor of Weisendanger in the sum of \$1, in accordance with the findings of the commissioners. Weisendanger objected thereto, and moved the court to refer the cases back to the commissioner for further findings, but both motion and objections were overruled, to which rulings exceptions were duly entered.

Court Notes.

Judge Smith yesterday morning arraigned Edward P. Holliday, the erstwhile ball player, upon the charge of having assaulted G. F. Burton with intent to commit murder recently, and allowed him until Saturday in which to plead thereto, bail being required meanwhile in the sum of \$1000 cash.

James Smith was arraigned by Judge Smith yesterday morning upon the charge of grand larceny preferred against him, and the demand thereupon by his attorney having been overruled, he entered his plea of not guilty, and was ordered to appear for trial on May 2 next.

Mrs. Anne Save, a Frenchwoman, 52 years of age, was taken before Judge Clark yesterday for examination as to her sanity, but upon the recommendation of Dr. Alsworth, McGowan and Wernicki was discharged, it being shown that she had merely worked herself into a state of nervous excitement over the loss of some money.

The judgment heretofore entered in the case of G. W. Light vs. C. A. Richardson was, upon motion of the plaintiff, vacated and set aside by Judge Wade yesterday morning.

Judge Wade tried the case of Josephine Vogau vs. Mary J. S. Parker, an action to quiet title to 10.01 acres of land in Watter's subdivision of part of the Rancho San Rafael, yesterday morning, and ordered a decree in favor of the plaintiff therein, as prayed for.

Judge Shaw, yesterday morning, tried the case of Frank Friedman vs. Isabel Fry et al., an action to foreclose a mortgage on the west 80 feet of lots 14 and 16 of block 4, of Beaudry tract No. 2, for \$900, and ordered a decree for the plaintiff therein, as prayed for.

The trial of the case of A. C. Broderick vs. W. B. Barber, an action to recover \$178 alleged to be due on an agreement, appeared from Justice Austin's court, was concluded before Judge Shaw yesterday, judgment being ordered for the plaintiff therein as prayed for, thereby reversing the decision of the lower court.

Upon motion of counsel for defendant, the submission of the case of Martin Murman et al. vs. James K. Norman was vacated and set aside by Judge Shaw yesterday, leave being granted to the parties to introduce additional evidence on Monday afternoon next.

In the case of G. F. Coffin vs. Allen J. Coburn et al., an action to foreclose a mortgage for \$100 upon a lot in the Hamilton tract, Judge McKinley, yesterday morning, ordered a decree for the plaintiff therein, as prayed for, and appointed Joseph W.

Welsh as commissioner to sell the property, with bond fixed at the sum of \$1000.

New Suits.

Among the documents filed with the County Clerk yesterday were the preliminary papers in the following new cases:

T. F. Maher vs. J. B. Mullin; suit to recover \$20,000 for alleged defamation of character.

J. M. Witmer vs. S. P. Metcalf et al.; suit to recover \$2200 alleged to be due on a note.

DeCamp Lumber Company vs. Mary A. B. Lyons et al.; suit to foreclose a mortgage for \$1425.

W. C. Cormicle vs. W. H. George; suit to recover possession of forty acres of land in sec. 25, T. 5 N., R. 17 W., and for \$900 damages.

Today's Calendar.

SUPREME COURT.—In Bank. The People, etc., (respondent) vs. Smith (appellant), Sacramento county.

The People, etc., (respondent) vs. Dana (appellant), San Joaquin county.

The People, etc., (respondent) vs. Crews (appellant), Sonoma county.

The People, etc., (respondent) vs. Ah Len (appellant), Los Angeles county.

The People, etc., (respondent) vs. Walters (appellant), San Bernardino county.

The People, etc., (respondent) vs. McNulty (appellant), San Francisco county.

Warner (appellant) vs. Warner (respondent), San Bernardino county.

The City of Los Angeles (respondent) vs. the City Bank (appellant), Los Angeles county.

SUPERIOR COURT.

DEPARTMENT ONE.—Judge Smith. People, etc., vs. John V. Francis; arson; on trial.

DEPARTMENT TWO.—Judge Clark. Estate of D. Fanno Carlton, deceased; citation.

Estate of J. J. Carlton, deceased; final account and distribution.

Estate of John P. Duerren, deceased; final account and distribution.

Estate of Adam Becker, deceased; final account and distribution.

Estate of William Hawker, deceased; letters.

Estate, etc., of Volmi Mays, a minor; letters.

DEPARTMENT THREE.—Judge Wade. F. A. Chamberlain vs. L. B. Palmer; note.

DEPARTMENT FOUR.—Judge Van Dyke. J. Abramson et al. vs. D. J. Boehm; on trial.

Jesse Hunter vs. Jane E. Miljan; to annul marriage.

DEPARTMENT FIVE.—Judge Shaw. Charles H. McCarthy vs. Sarah C. McCormick; money.

DEPARTMENT SIX.—Judge McKinley. C. W. Almes vs. L. M. Grider et al.; for money.

TO PROTECT CHINESE WOMEN.

The Bill to Prevent Compulsory Prostitution of Women.

The ladies of the Union Chinese Mission Society of Los Angeles, realizing from past experience in the Choo Fong and other similar cases that the laws of the State are too lax, and not sufficiently strong to prevent one so disposed to evade them, determined, if possible, to get a bill through the Legislature to prevent the barter and sale of human flesh to the highest bidder.

Consequently a bill was properly framed, a delegate sent to Sacramento, and by the assistance of many friends the bill passed both the Senate and the Assembly, received the Governor's signature and has become a law of the State.

To make personal mention of all who so kindly assisted in this good work requires too much space, but the ladies feel especially grateful for the interest manifested by Senators Carpenter and Mathews and Assemblymen Bulla, all of Los Angeles, Assemblymen Andrews of Pomona and Kerns of Downey for their great kindness in assisting them.

The text of the bill passed is as follows: An act to prevent compulsory prostitution of women, and the importation of Chinese or Japanese women for immoral purposes, and to provide penalties therefor.

The people of the State of California, represent in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows: Section 1. Every person who, within this State, takes by inducement any female, against her will and without her consent, for the purpose of prostitution, is punishable by imprisonment in the State's prison not exceeding five years, and a fine not exceeding \$1000.

Section 2. Every person who takes a woman unlawfully, and against her will, and by force, menace or duress compels her to live with him in an illicit relation, against her consent, or to so live with any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the State's prison not less than two nor more than four years.

Section 3. Every person bringing to, or landing within, this State any woman born in the empire of China or Japan, or the islands adjacent to the empire of China, with intent to place her in charge or custody of any other person, and against her will to compel her to reside with him, or for the purpose of selling her to any person whatsoever, is punishable by a fine not less than one nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six nor more than twelve months.

Section 4. Any person who shall sell or receive any money or other valuable thing for or on account of his placing in custody any female for the purpose of causing her to cohabit with any other male person or persons to whom she is not married, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section 5. Any person who shall purchase or pay any money or other valuable thing for any female for the purpose of prostitution, or for the purpose of placing her for immoral purposes in any house or place against her will, shall be fined not less than \$1000 nor more than \$5000, and by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not less than one year, nor more than five years.

Section 6. Every person who shall sell any woman, or receive any money or other valuable thing for or on account of his placing in custody for immoral purposes any woman, with or without her consent, is punishable by imprisonment in the State's prison not exceeding five years, and a fine not exceeding \$1000.

Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

Otto Rinderknecht, a native of Iowa, 39 years of age, to Myra Sears, a native of California, 18 years of age, both residents of Harrod.

Wastell R. Price, a native of California, 31 years of age, to Nina E. Page, a native of Iowa, 27 years of age, both residents of this city.

The Rolling Mills Indorsed.

At the regular monthly meeting of the directors of the Los Angeles Board of Trade, held yesterday, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, that we look upon the establishment of the rolling mills in this city with pride, and commend the enterprise to the consideration of the members of the Board of Trade, and the citizens of Los Angeles.

THE BEST

Is the best Blood Medicine, because it assists nature to throw off the impurities of the blood, and at the same time tones up the entire organism. This is just what is needed in the various cases of scurvy, anasarca, indigestion, which bottle up the impurities in the system, thus producing much sickness and suffering. Therefore, for a

BLOOD MEDICINE

You cannot do better than take S. S. S. As a physician, I have prescribed and used S. S. S. in my practice as a tonic, and for blood troubles, and have been successful. I never used a remedy which gave such general satisfaction to myself and patients.

S. S. S. is a blood and skin disease medicine. Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

"A Unique Corner of the Earth!"

That's Coronado Beach.

Do You Know What Coronado Beach Is?

It is the Paradise of the Pacific, the Mecca of tourists in search of rest, health, sport and diversion. The "Land of Sunny Days," where care is a stranger and worry a dead letter. Where dyspeptics forget their ills and pessimists are born again; where sick people get well and well people get fat. It is the Utopia for globe-trotters and the land of Acadia for local eaters.

Come and Tarry

With us awhile and enjoy the "dolce far niente" which is attained here to the height of earthly perfection. The proof of the pudding—come and eat, drink and be merry. One never gets the "blues" at Coronado Beach.

Round Trip Tickets

From Los Angeles, Pasadena, San Bernardino, Riverside and Colton are sold for \$24, including one week's board in \$8 and \$8.50 per day rooms.

T. D. YEOMANS, Agent, 129 N. Spring St., Los Angeles. For pamphlets, coupons, etc., address, E. S. BABCOCK, Manager, Coronado Beach, Cal.

SALE

Monday, April 3, 1893, 10 A.M.

The Entire Contents of the 9-room House,

458 South Main Street,

Comprising 6 bedroom suits and mattresses, wardrobes, 1 bed lounge, center tables, chairs and rockers, pillows and comforters, lace curtains, window shades, mirrors, cooking range and utensils, toilet sets, tapestry and ragran carpets throughout the house. This house was recently furnished and is good as new.

Sale positive and without reserve.

MATLOCK & REED, Auctioneers.

141 141

Combination Sale

Light Harness Horses

Well-known Breeders.

I will sell at SANTA BARBARA at Public Auction, at 10 a.m.,

Saturday, April 15,

A consignment of Fine Driving and good Horses, bred and sold for account of the following gentlemen:

L. C. UNDERHILL, Esq., consigns 22 head by standard-bred sires, (including a handsome coaching harness.)

C. H. GATES, Esq., consigns 14 head (mostly grandsons of A. W. Richmond.)

LEON CARTER, Esq., consigns 30 head (well broken and ready for use.)

E. S. CORDERO, Esq., consigns 35 head (12 good saddle and work horses by Consulo and Badger, and 23 unbroken.)

W. W. HOLLISTER, Esq., consigns about 40 head (mostly broken, and by Black Prince.)

TERMS, CASH, or approved paper, at 2, 4 or 6 months at 10 per cent, or 30 days without interest. The stock can be seen on Canal Ferry, and De la Vina streets.

N. A. COVARRUBIAS, Auctioneer.

Kick 'em Out!

This is just about the way to treat worthless charges. Some shoes are not worth taking as a gift; others are worth every cent you pay for them and more too. Some shoes which are supposed to be dear are in reality cheap; others which are supposed to be cheap are in reality dear. Get an honest article for an honest price and you will have nothing to complain about. We make it a point to give you that and nothing less. You can get no fuller and fairer equivalent for your money than will be given you by our men's \$2.50 tap sole shoe in face and congress.

L. W. GODIN

104 N. Spring.

The Los Angeles Electric Company

Begs to announce that it is now prepared to furnish

Incandescent Electric Light

—BY—

Meter Measurement,

Electric Current Available from 4 o'clock p.m. to 6 o'clock a.m.

Office: 457 S. Broadway.

CURES CATARRH

LONDON BALM

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

The W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Mfg. Co's

LUMBER YARD AND PLANING MILLS

Commercial street.

Severe Coughs, Colds and Lung Troubles

WILL DISAPPEAR IF YOU USE

Crescent Malt Whiskey.

Commented for its Purity.

All Druggists sell it

THE CONTINUED SUCCESS

HAT DEPT.

IS

We Have The Most Popular Styles

We Have The Most Correct Shapes and Shades.

The lowest price and displaying the largest variety of HATS ever shown in any hat store. All made by the best hat manufacturers.

First Spring Sale of Men's Underwear!

See Our Window Display!

Liebig's Malt

Mens' Furnisher

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Under Nadeau Hotel

COLUMBIAN BRAND

Thoroughly Sterilized.

UNSWEETENED

EVAPORATED CREAM

The excellent quality of this CREAM is the result of experiments extending over several years. It is an unsweetened cream. It is

—Superior to all Other Brands—

In every element that makes it desirable as a substitute for pure cream or milk, it being entirely free from the objectionable color and flavor of other brands. As a food for infants it has no equal. It is a perfect substitute for mothers' milk. A trial of a single can will convince the most skeptical of its superiority.

Ask for the Columbian Brand.

FOR SALE BY THE BEST GROCERS

At the uniform price of 15 cts. per can.

The Elgin Condensed Milk Company,

WM. H. MAURICE, Agt. for So. California.

AUCTION!

—BUDED AND SEEDLING—

Orange and Lemon Trees,

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1893,

At 11 o'clock a.m., on the Premises at

Ramona!

One-fourth mile south of Shorb Station, S.P.R.R.

This stock consists of 60,000 trees, all in first-class condition and free from scale. The trees were purchased on foreclosure by the Los Angeles National Bank, and must be sold without reserve. They will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

THOS. B. CLARK, Auctioneer.

WALL PAPER!

WALL PAPER Just received the largest and best selected stock in Southern California. All the latest styles and designs—Lincrusta, Walton and Pressed Goods. We make a specialty of fine work and guarantee satisfaction in all cases. If inconvenient to call at the store, notify us by mail or telephone and a representative will call and give an estimate. For artistic designs and superior workmanship consult the

New York Wall Paper Company,

308 S. SPRING ST. F. J. GILMORE, Proprietor.

J. WHOMES, Mgt. C. M. FAIRBANKS, Salesman.

NOW IS THE TIME To do Your Painting

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P. H. MATHEWS, N. E. cor. Second & Main-sts.

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You Are Sick!

126 North Main Street.

Oldest, reliable, best known hospital experience, quick cures, easiest terms, both sexes, skin, blood, discharges, indigestion, bladder, kidney, heart, lungs. My method cures permanently where all others fail. Nervous Debility, Night Losses, Impediments to Marriage promptly corrected. Skillful and scientific treatment. Medicines furnished from office. No exposure. Private only. Established 1862. See Dr. White only. Dispensary No. 126 North Main street (up stairs) New McDonald Block

Golden West Medical and Surgical Institute,

At 142 S. MAIN ST.

WHERE examination is free? WHERE the Doctors will tell you about your disease without asking a question? WHERE if you cannot be cured, the Doctors will tell you so, and positively will not take your money? WHERE diseases of men and women are thoroughly understood, quickly and permanently cured? WHERE charges are low, and all cases treated are guaranteed quickly cured? WHERE specialists of long experience are fully equipped with all necessary apparatus and appliance for the medical or surgical treatment of all chronic nervous and sexual diseases of both sexes. It matters not what your trouble may be, come for examination and satisfy yourself that the Doctors understand your case.

Pioneer Truck Co.

No. 8 MARKET ST.

Piano, Furniture and Safe-moving Baggage and freight delivered promptly to address. Telephone 167.

San L. Green, 1420 Pleasant ave., Boyle Heights.

J. T. Sheward

—113 & 115 N. Spring St.

THE old is becoming new—emerald hues, cardinals, prunes, plums, lavender, light shades of brown, pinkish tans, the shades of thirty years ago, coming again with extended skirts and larger hats. Stockings of bright colors, tans and modes. White skirts and showy colors seem to be the tendency for the future; everybody has resolved in their innermost thoughts never to touch or wear them, and are nearly dying to at the same moment. It is only a question of a few months when the sidewalks will be a vanity fair of bright colors, and you will all want to be in the procession—way up in front. This is human nature, and we all possess a little of it in our veins. Greens, a dozen different shades in the dress goods stock, and every one a choice color. Reds from the bright scarlet up to the prune shades, and from that on up to purple; light, pinkish tans jumping up to bright browns of the long ago. Some of the new shades made out of the old, and now young and full of life once more. "I will never wear them. I'll take a sample to show my dress maker." She tells you they are stylish, and that settles it. You will either have a bright new dress or you will be sick a bed for a week or more. The dress goods department is full of new colors; bright, showy, effective colors; everybody buys them; prices 50c, 60c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c, \$1; variety enough to suit any pocketbook. Big dress goods selling centers at the big dress goods counter. Silk selling in earnest. The best India printed silks for a dollar. No fictitious valuations for style. They must have merit as well as style, and they have it. The same shades in millinery touched up here and there with brighter effect; they are bound to be popular, and you may as well buy early as late; you are sure to have them. Moderate-priced millinery, equally as stylish as the high priced; you pay for the name elsewhere; there is more merit in low prices, larger selling and larger profits at the end of the season. Untrimmed leghorn school hats, 25c and 50c; fancy braid, ditto. A little ribbon and a few flowers and you bud out in a new hat at a moderate price. Fine trimmed hats \$2.50 up to \$10; higher if you want them—\$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$5.50, \$6, \$6.50.

NEW GOODS! Attractive Patterns!

THE FRANCIS FIRE.

Public Interest in the Arson Trial Unabated.

The Fifth Day and No Falling Off in the Crowds.

The Taking of Testimony for the Defense Finally Commenced.

What Prestley Dukes Saw at the Fire—Witnesses for the Prosecution Flatly Contradicted—A Small-sized Sensation Sprung.

Although the trial of the case against ex-County Recorder John W. Francis, charged with arson, reached its fifth day yesterday there was no sign of any abatement in the interest evinced in the proceedings by the public, for the crowd during the afternoon session was just as large as that which filled the courtroom every day since the matter came up. The prosecution closed its case early in the morning, but the remainder of the day was consumed in the examination of one witness, the first for the defense, and the probabilities are that the case will not reach the jury until the end of the week.

The proceedings commenced shortly after 9 o'clock, Mrs. Henderson being called by the District Attorney for the purpose of showing that the reason why Justice McLean did not see the witness when he was engaged in putting out the fire in the rear was that she was standing behind him. When she and Mrs. McCann first saw McLean they were in front of the house, and they told him that the house was on fire both inside and outside. Witness also explained that the McCann children, Willie and Katie, had gone to fetch their father before McLean arrived. Mrs. Henderson denied that either Mrs. McCann or herself sat upon the steps of the butcher's shop that night.

Upon cross-examination Attorney Williams endeavored to prove by the witness that she had told Sylvester that she could not get in at the side gate, through which she entered the rear end of the Francis premises after warning him, but Mrs. Henderson denied that she made any such statement to Sylvester. An effort was also made to show that she was intoxicated both at her own and the Francis fires, but she denied the imputation indignantly. She also denied that she drank out of the bottle she had purchased for McCann while in front of the Francis house. She denied that she was in the habit of drinking, but admitted that sometimes "took a sip for sociability's sake."

The District Attorney having objected to the question as to whether or not she drank when living at Daggett, Attorney Williams stated that he had a witness here by whom he would prove that Mrs. Henderson kept a house of ill-fame at Daggett, but he was interrupted by District Attorney Dillon, who denounced this conduct as improper, and called upon the defendant's attorney to stop.

After a brief argument between Attorney Williams and Judge Smith, the latter curtailed the discussion by saying curtly: "That will do, Mr. Williams, the Court will not hear you further. I can certainly not allow you to go into an attack upon the witness in this manner. It is highly improper, and the objection is sustained."

Mrs. Henderson admitted having taken a teaspoonful of some liquid down at the saloon that night, but she did not know what it was. She denied that Mrs. Francis had been drinking, and that she took her away because she was drunk, but admitted frankly that the defendant's wife had told Mrs. McCann to take her home.

Attorney Williams then started over the whole matter again from the beginning, and laid particular stress upon the lamp which she saw on the bedroom floor, getting her to describe it over and over again. She did so, stating that it was a glass lamp, without either burner or chimney.

The Court at this juncture interrupted counsel and remarked that as this ground had already been traveled pretty thoroughly before, it was mere waste of valuable time to do so again, and the witness was excused.

Two other witnesses were called by the District Attorney, but as neither responded, it was stipulated by counsel that the absentees might be called at any time, with which understanding the people rested.

After a slight delay, caused by the fact that Attorney Owen mistook the hour at which the case was to be taken up, and Attorneys Williams and Shinn had matters to attend to in other courts, and Judge Smith had one or two ex parte matters to dispose of, the defense proceeded to introduce its evidence.

The first witness called on behalf of the defendant was Prestley Dukes, a young man in the employ of the German Fruit Company, now a resident of Boyle Heights, but at the time of the fire a resident of Pico Heights. He testified to the effect that his house at that time was almost opposite to that of the defendant on Pico street, and about two hundred and fifty feet distant. He had lived there for six months prior to the fire, and he and his family were on very intimate terms with the Francis family. On the night of February 22 last witness occupied the front room of this house with his wife, and about 2 o'clock a.m. they were awakened by hearing a woman's voice shouting "Fire" and "Help." Witness, whose acquaintance with the Francis family was such that he could readily recognize their voices, took the voice he heard to be that of Mrs. Francis. Going over to the bay window of his room, which commanded a clear view of the Francis premises, witness saw a bright reflection on the bay, and a light in the front window. There was also a reflection on the butcher's shop. He heard the cries three times, and then Francis shouted twice. Hurriedly dressing, witness ran across the street: his wife, who had been standing in front of the house, saw Mrs. Francis in disheveled attire standing in front of the house, and Francis, hatless and half dressed, appeared at the door carrying the drawer of a bureau. There was a sewing machine and bundle of bedclothes on the lawn, and a trunk on the porch. Witness said to Mrs. Francis, "How is that? Is your room on fire?" (Referring to the recent incendiary fire in the neighborhood), to which she replied, "It seems so." Witness at once went around to the rear, where the light was reflected from, and found a fire under the kitchen, which had already assumed alarming proportions, and was roaring. It was fanned by a pretty stiff breeze blowing directly into the opening from which it could be

seen. He had seen no one but the Francis family up to that time, and was positive that no other person was in the yard. He then ran back to the front and saw his brother-in-law coming in at the gate. Then Sellingscheidt, Pugh and witness's wife arrived in the order named. As there was a dense black smoke and a good deal of it in the hall, Sellingscheidt asked for a lantern, and witness went home to get one. While he was getting the key of the house from his wife, who stood upon the sidewalk near the fence, witness noticed three women standing near her, two of whom he recognized as Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. McCann. They were drunk, "good drunk." They were sitting on the steps of the butcher's shop drinking from a flask, giggling and poking each other, when he returned with the lantern, and told him that he need not go back to the fire, as it was all out. Then they took another drink. He did not see them again that night.

When he got back to the Francis house he took the lantern and made a careful investigation of the front parlor, the door of which was open. There was not a sign of fire there, and but very little smoke, which had drifted in from the hall. He then went out on the porch again, and someone took the lantern away from him. His next visit was to the bedroom opposite the parlor, where he found a lamp upset and lying on the floor. The curtains were burnt and a small blaze was burning on top of the bookcase, between two windows. Witness positively identified some charred remains of a metal lamp as part of the lamp he had seen, and a brand new one of similar pattern, filled with water, was introduced in evidence for the purpose of showing that if it upset the fluid would run out of the burner. Seeing two or three men in the hall, witness did not remember whom they were, witness said: "I suppose you fellows will attend to this. I'll go back," and left the room. Upon going to the rear of the house he found that the fire had gained considerable headway under the kitchen, extending about ten feet one way and eight feet the other. There were a number of people back there at that time. Pugh had his hose, and Francis was raking pieces of burning wood from under the house. Witness again ran across to his own house for his hose, with which he threw water on the bookcase, and upon his return he tried to fasten one end to the faucet behind the house, but it was too hot, and a cloud of steam six feet high escaped, the water in the pipe, which ran under the house, being at boiling point. When he went into the house again, Pugh was playing the hose upon the bookcase, and witness then went to the kitchen, where he saw a large hole burnt in the cupboard door. After the fire was presumed to be out, witness, Sloan, Sellingscheidt and Francis went to the house, and finding smoke emerging from a closet in Harry's room, investigated the matter and came to the conclusion that there was fire inside the walls. Sellingscheidt then broke open the casing with an ax, and some one brought in a zinc tub from which they threw water on the flames. After that witness, Sloan and Sellingscheidt went upstairs, and as the room was full of smoke, the German opened the window to let it out.

Witness did not see either Justice McLean or the women on the premises while he was there, and stated, positively, that they were not there; that he must have seen them had they been present. He also stated that Willie McCann was not there when Sellingscheidt opened the casing with an ax. When he heard the second alarm witness was sitting in his dining room; but he at once ran out and across to the Francis residence, the roof of which was ablaze. Francis and his wife were again shouting. After getting a couple of chairs out, witness assisted McLean in taking down a bedstead, but Francis interfered, stating that it was foolhardiness to remain there, and that Mrs. Dukes was half-crazy outside. Both then dropped the bedstead and ran out. McLean was in his normal condition—drunk.

Witness was then asked a number of impeaching questions, and stated, in response, that Justice McLean went to his house on the night of February 23 last and talked about the fire. Among other things he told witness that he did not know there was a fire in the closet, and hinted that, if they "could fix it on some one there would be something in it" for them. Dukes also stated that McLean said he did not want to talk before witness's little son.

At this juncture a recess was declared until 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prestley Dukes's examination was resumed when the Court reconvened at 2 p.m., but, after a few more questions, the witness was turned over to the prosecution. But little in the line of new facts or contradictory evidence was brought out in the cross-examination.

District Attorney Dillon asked Dukes to explain how the light from the fire discovered under the rear of the Francis house could be reflected in such a manner as to show a glare upon the butcher's shop.

The witness, while unable to give a tangible explanation, still held that the facts were as he had stated, notwithstanding their apparent improbability.

Referring to Mrs. McCann and Mrs. Henderson, witness stated that they first attracted his attention by their giggling when he went for a lantern. They called out to him that it was no use to get a lantern, as the fire was already put out. He left his wife standing near the front gate quite close to where the drunken women were sitting. She had told him to look at the women taking a drink. He looked and saw them produce a flask and take a draught from it. He knew that the flask contained whiskey, for its odor was plainly distinguishable. His wife was quite near the drunken women when he came back with his lantern to return the house key. When he entered the Francis house and looked into the right or east bedroom, the first flames he saw were on the side of a bookcase running upward toward the top, several feet from the floor. He did not attempt to put out the fire, as there were other men inside at work with the hose, which was attached to the hydrant in front of the house. It took but a few moments to quench the flames, and after that he heard, done the hose was played about the room in other places to make sure that all the fire had been completely extinguished.

As regards the lamp which he saw on the floor near the bookcase, he stated there were also some bits of broken glass about, which he took to be portions of a chimney belonging to the lamp. He righted the lamp, but could not tell whether or not there was any oil in it at the time. He naturally inferred that the lamp had fallen from its stand and set fire to the bookcase. He stated that he saw parts of a nail keg and sticks raked out from underneath the building at the rear by Mr. Francis, after the discovery of the first fire. There was also some straw raked out with the wood.

After reading from the transcript of the testimony given at the preliminary examination, District Attorney Dillon asked the witness if he had so testified

SOME PEOPLE

Can't eat a hearty breakfast. They have no appetite and yet need nourishment. To these, good Cocoa is a boon, a necessity.



GHIRARDELLI'S

COCOA

Is Fresh

IT IS MADE HERE AND IS PURE AND STRONG

relative to the minor circumstances attending the first fire.

Counsel for the defense interposed an objection to the course, but the case finally proceeded.

Attorney Shinn at this juncture arose, and asked that the Court instruct those witnesses who might have come in after the order enforcing the rule as to their exclusion had been made to retire, and await their turns.

The same attorney then created a small-sized sensation by stating that a certain Mr. Scott had been in the habit, during the course of the trial, of coming in and listening to the testimony, and then going out into the corridors and relating what he had heard to the other witnesses.

The Court sternly declared such a proceeding to be in the nature of a contempt, and ordered that the offender be brought before the bar to answer. Mr. Scott was called in, but the accuser, Mr. Shinn, said that the defense was not then prepared to furnish witnesses to substantiate the charge, and asked that the contempt proceedings go over until today. Mr. Scott firmly denied having been in the corridors, charged and looked daggers at his accuser.

District Attorney Dillon expressed the opinion that as the defense had made such a preemptory and unmistakable charge, they should stand ready to as quickly back it up by proving it to be a fact.

"We intend to prove it," retorted Attorney Williams.

The Court then cited Mr. Scott to appear this morning at 9 o'clock, to show cause why he should not be adjudged in contempt, and attention was again turned to the cross-examination of witness Dukes.

He stated that the first time he saw McLean at the fire was when the second blaze broke out.

At the time of the first fire he asked Mr. Francis if there was anything he could do to help him. He also asked Mrs. Francis to come to his house to spend the night. Mr. Francis declined help, and said that he would stay up and keep watch about the premises, and Mrs. Francis decided to stay there with him.

Justice McLean called upon him a day or so afterward.

Mr. McLean asked him if he did not think the Francis fire was a peculiar one. Dukes replied that he did not. McLean said there was not enough straw underneath the kitchen to set the place afire. Witness did not agree with him.

McLean continued by saying to Dukes that if the fire could be detected there would be something in it for them, at the same time pointing in turn to the witness, Mrs. Dukes and himself. McLean also asked Dukes if he did not think Francis set his own house on fire. Further than that the witness told McLean that he had just put insurance on his furniture. McLean was sorry that he did not know it, as he said he would like to have written it up himself.

Some other conversation followed during which, McLean, noticing Duke's little boy sitting in the room asked the witness if he (the boy) would tell anything.

The court then adjourned until this morning, when the preliminary contempt cause will first be taken up to be followed by the concluding cross-examination of Mr. Dukes.

Bad Form.

(Life.)

"Just see these people laugh," said Hawkins, at the comic opera. "They don't seem to understand where they are."

"Why not?" queried Jingleberry. "No one, ever, laughs at comic opera any more," said Hawkins.

HUSBAND'S Calined Magnesia.—Four pills, the acknowledged best, more agreeable in taste and smaller dose than any other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine. At druggists' and country stores.

The W. O. Furrey Company Sells the famous Glenwood cook stoves and the very best. They are made of the best material and are more durable than any other stove known. Do not fail to see them.

Turn to the right medicine, if you're weak or ill, or if you're overworked or "run-down," it builds you up; if you're afflicted with any of the distressing derangements and disorders peculiar to your sex, it relieves and cures. It improves digestion, invigorates the system, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, melancholy and nervousness, produces refreshing sleep, and restores flesh and strength. In the cure of all functional disturbances, weakness, and irregularities, it's guaranteed to give satisfaction, or the money is refunded. It does all that's claimed for it, or it couldn't be sold in this way.

That's the peculiar plan all Dr. Pierce's medicines are sold on. It is a legitimate medicine—not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no syrup or sugar to sour or ferment in the stomach and cause distress. As peculiar in its marvelous, remedial results as in its composition.

Los Angeles Furniture Co., 225, 227, 229 S. Broadway, opp. City Hall.

Now Is Your Opportunity.

Not Many More Days Remain in Which You Can Buy Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods at the Lowest Figures Ever Quoted in Los Angeles.

House Furnishings.

We will place on sale

TODAY,

And until all are sold, our entire stock of

Chenille Portieres,

Lace Curtains,

and Curtain Net!

Not more than two pairs of Portieres of any one kind.

Not more than four pairs of Lace Curtains of any one kind.

Not more than one piece of Lace Curtain Net of any one kind.

—All to Go—

: Wednesday :

At a Great Sacrifice.

First come first served. Will be closed out without reserve or limit.

Our stores, 8 in number, are located as follows: San Francisco, 937-941 Market st.; Sacramento, San Jose, Stockton, Petaluma, Salinas, 107-109 Spring st., and corner Third and Spring sts., consuming annually more merchandise than any house west of Chicago.

Great sale of Fans, Purses, Hand Bags, Baskets, etc., on Friday next.

Cor. Third & Spring sts.

.Hale's.

ORANGE LAND AT REDLANDS!

THE WILLIAMS TRACT

Adjoining the city of Redlands is now offered for sale in tracts from 5 acres to 100 acres each at prices ranging from \$250 to \$500 dollars per acre, including two (2) Bear Valley Water Certificates to each acre.

This is the most beautiful tract of land in the State and bound to be settled by the most wealthy people, for the reason that pieces from 5 to 100 acres can be selected with every acre as choice as in any 10-acre piece on the tract. The water is put to each 10-acre piece in steel pipes, which adds at least \$100 per acre to the value of the land over any other tract on the market. The Williams Tract is just the place and about the only chance left at Redlands for colonies of from four to twenty families, or associations wishing to plant good-sized tracts of oranges or other fine fruits.

Terms of Sale:

One-fourth cash down and balance in 5 years, at 5% per cent. gross interest. No taxes on land until mortgage is paid. DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE WILLIAMS TRACT before buying elsewhere; if you do you will always regret it. For maps and further particulars apply to

W. P. McIntosh, General Agent,

144 S. Main-st., Los Angeles,

Or any real estate agent in Los Angeles, San Bernardino or Redlands.

I Have Also for Sale:

Orange land and orange trees at Redlands, \$250 to \$500 per acre, from 1/4 to 1 1/2 miles from both railroad depots. Terms, one-third cash, balance in 5 years at 5% per cent. per annum.

A FEW SPECIAL BARGAINS:

100 acres, perfectly level, 1/4 mile from center of Redlands with over 17 miles of bearing Bear Valley water with good first-class Washington Navel orange trees to plant. Only \$370 per acre, one \$50 without the trees. Will sell at the same rate.

10 acres, all in bearing, only one-fourth mile from Crafts station, \$6000; 1/4 cash, balance 10% time. This price is 40 per cent. less than its present value.

4 1/2 acres on Cypre st. avenue, Redlands, adjoining the elegant residence of Isaac Ford, with 315 orange trees in bearing, house worth \$8000, all for \$6000; only one-third cash, balance long time at 1/4 per cent. net interest.

10 acres adjoining the beautiful Mentone nurseries with pressure water and necessary first-class budding orange trees to plant name, \$12,500.

10 acres one mile from Crafts station, 50 acres of which is fine orange land with fine spring and upper portion for \$600 per acre.

Also 100 acres orange grove planted one year from \$200 to \$400 per acre.

NURSERY FOR SALE.—10 acres in oranges and nursery of 70,000 budded orange and lemon trees all from 2 1/2 to 5 feet tall. Best location and finest nursery in Mentone. All trees grown without any shelter over them. Price, \$20,000. Will accept 1/4 the price in trees at \$1 each. The orchard without the nursery is worth half of the price.

City property sold and money loaned. Apply to W. P. McIntosh, 144 S. Main-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Auction Sale.

Eighth Annual Sale.

The Breeding Farm of Marcus A. Forster,

Capistrano, on Thursday, April 20, '93,

At 12 o'clock M.

THE catalogue embraces 75 head of Mareh from 3 to 6 years old; very superior in quality. From 30 to 40 head of Geldings from 3 to 8 years old, all broken to saddle and many to pole. Excursus rates from all points on kite-shaped track. Guests from Los Angeles take 8:15 a.m. train, Santa Fe, foot of First street, returning same evening. Grand barbecue repast on arrival of train, 10 p.m. For particulars of breeding see circulars to be had at the desk of J. P. Forster, 34 Temple Block. The question is not who will attend the sale, but rather who will not.

E. W. NOYES, Auctioneer.

We carry the largest line of every

grade of

Desks

Roll top, flat top, standing; Library and Office Tables. We are sole agents for Wootton Desks and have them in stock.

CARPETS

Shades, Curtains, Etc.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.,

225, 227, 229 S. Broadway, opp. City Hall.

We carry the largest line of every

grade of

Desks

Roll top, flat top, standing; Library and Office Tables. We are sole agents for Wootton Desks and have them in stock.

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CARPETS

Shades, Curtains, Etc.

Los Angeles Furniture Co.,

225, 227, 229 S. Broadway, opp. City Hall.

Dress Goods.

TODAY.

4 pcs half-wool Grenadine,

40-in. wide, reduced to 20c per yd. to close.

2 pcs all-wool Grenadine,

40-in. wide, sold everywhere at 90c per yd., our price 50c per yd.

3 pcs black self-stripe Serge,

40 in. wide, reduced to 35c per yard.

5 pcs black Camel Hair, 38 in. wide, at 25c per yd.

3 pcs all-wool black Camel Hair, 40 in. wide, at 75c per yd.

300 yds. black, all-wool Camel's Hair, 42 in. wide, \$1.00 per yd.

2 pcs black Sicilian, 54 in. wide, former price \$1.25, now 75c per yd.

2 pcs black Cravanette, 64 in. wide, regular value \$2.50, closing-out price \$1.65 per yd.

6 pcs black Tricot, 40 in. wide, 40c per yard.

600 yds. colored, diagonal stripe, 36 in. wide, assorted colors, at 20c per yd.

Branch of J. M. HALE & CO.,

107-109 Spring-st.,

Los Angeles

Cor. Third & Spring-sts.

.Hale's.

We shall have about 3000 doz. of fine Tailor-made But-

tons left in every conceivable shade which we are closing out at 3c per doz.

Branch of HALE BROS., Inc.,

937-941 Market-st.,

San Francisco.

Cor. Third & Spring-sts.

.Hale's.

Continuation of our sale of

Bleached Canton Flannel at 5c per yd.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin

at 5c per yd.

- White Nainsook, worth

16 1/2c, at 12 1/2c per yd.

Double-faced Canton Flannel in all staple shades, former price 25c, to close, 15c.

2000 yds Flag Bunting (for the 4th) at 5c per yard.

White Honeycomb Bed-

spreads, former price 50c, to close, at 30c each.

Black Lawns, plain and

satin stripe, never sold for less than 16 to 20c, to close, 12 1/2c.

15 pcs Novelty Suitings, former price 25c, to close, 16 1/2c per yd.

Muslin Underwear.

Tomorrow (Thursday) we

will place on sale about 50 doz. Ladies' Muslin Night-

gowns, Chemise, Corset Covers, Skirts, Drawers, etc., goods worth at cost at whole-

sale in San Francisco from \$9 to \$12.50 per doz., at 60c EACH 60c

The Finest and Largest Crockery Store on the Coast!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

We wish to call your attention to our Elegant and Immense Line of

Gas, Electric and Combination

Fixtures!

We are giving this department our special care, and aim to suit everybody.

Our Prices are the Lowest.

Estimates Furnished.

MEYBERG BROS.

220 South Spring-st.,

Opposite Los Angeles Theater and Hollenbeck

Wall Paper Store,

345 North Main st., Under St. Elmo Hotel.

Wall Paper, Room Mouldings, &c.

LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.

Fine Work a Specialty.

NILES PEASE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Furniture, Carpets,

Lace and Silk Curtains,

Portieres, Oil Cloths,

Window Shades,

Linoleums, Mattings, Etc.

THE TIMES

NEWS AND BUSINESS.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, LOS ANGELES, April 4, 1893.—At 5 a.m. the barometer registered 30.16; at 5 p.m., 30.13. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 40° and 58°. Maximum temperature, 65°; minimum temperature, 44°. Character of weather, partly cloudy.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

WEATHER BUREAU.
Reports received at Los Angeles on April 4. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p.m., 75th meridian time.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Temperature.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Direction and Force of Wind.	State of Sky.	Amount of Rain.
Los Angeles	30.12	58	44	W. 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
San Diego	30.10	58	44	W. 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Pasadena	30.08	58	44	W. 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
San Francisco	30.04	54	40	W. 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Sacramento	30.00	50	36	W. 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Red Bluff	30.00	50	36	W. 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Eureka	30.00	50	36	W. 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00
Portland	30.00	50	36	W. 10	Partly Cloudy	0.00

Berlin photographs and colored facsimiles are the attractions at Sanborn, Vail & Co.'s store. The store cannot have the original, but the next best and get a good reproduction. These are the finest goods made of their kind. You can get subjects appropriate to any part of your house and at prices to suit your pocketbook. Their specialties are picture frames and framed pictures, 133 South Spring street.

For Catalina Island! Until further notice the steamer Falcon will make weekly trips to Avalon, connecting at San Pedro with Southern Pacific trains only, leaving the Avalon depot at 9:35 a.m. Saturdays, returning Mondays. For further information apply to the Wilmington Transportation Company, No. 130 West Second street.

Monday, April 10, after the Easter holidays is the beginning of the next quarter at St. Hilja's Hall, Glendale. New classes will be formed. This will be the most pleasant and varied term of the school year. Families from the East will find St. Hilja's Hall a delightful home for their daughters.

Central W.C.T.U. will celebrate its tenth anniversary Wednesday, April 5, by an all-day meeting. The evening will be a praise meeting for the raising of the temple debt. All contributors and friends are most cordially invited. Miss H. Danvers will sing, also James G. Clark, poet and singer.

Floor space, suitable for light machinery, where power may be introduced, for rent on third floor of Times Building. Also first-class offices on same floor.

The best news in THE TIMES today is that which people may get by using Bellan's La Grippe Specific.

Removal.—The drug store has removed its drug store to the N.E. cor. of Spring and Sixth streets.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber, H. Bohman, 514 South Spring.

If you want a new suit, go to the ad. of W. P. McIntosh in another column.

Let K. & K., the Broadway tailors, make you a spring suit. 214 South Broadway.

James Mean's \$3 shoes: sole agents, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second.

Summer prices now at Hotel Ramona. Elegant rooms at \$12 per month.

Unit Club social and refreshments. Music and readings. Tonight at 8.

Regular monthly social Unit Club to-night. Last of the season.

Stoves. C. T. Paul's, 130 South Main. See Campbell's great Indian collection.

For Curious see Kan-Koo ad, this page.

"The Unique," the kid-glove house. Tonight at 8, Unit Club social.

The City Tax and License Collector reports that during March the amount of delinquent licenses collected was \$162.50 and of other licenses \$14,184.

A new fire-alarm station has been placed in position yesterday morning at the corner of Third and San Pedro streets, and was successfully tested shortly after noon.

The monthly report of the police clerk of the city states that during March there were 182 cases before the court, and that the amount of the total fines collected was \$897.

The Southern California Railway Company has issued orders to agents throughout its system that no trees nor plants shall be received as freight for Los Angeles until the same have been inspected, and passed upon as not diseased.

The directors of the Security Savings Bank and Trust Company, at their annual meeting held on Monday, April 3, elected the following officers: W. L. Duque, president; William McDermott, vice-president; J. F. Sartori, cashier, and W. D. Longyear, assistant cashier.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association are busy preparing for the carnival of flowers to occur next week. They have received assurances of large displays of flowers from several other places, including San Bernardino and Santa Monica.

J. M. Jones, the attorney, last night called at the Times office to say it was not true that Emil Perret was ready to answer before the courts for the assault upon him. He says he swore to a complaint against Perret on Saturday last, and a warrant was issued for his arrest, but up to the present time the officers have been unable to find him.

A team of horses attached to a farm wagon took fright on North Main street yesterday afternoon and had to be driven for the prompt action of Officer Ed Kilroy, a serious runaway might have resulted. The policeman caught and stopped the team while they were running at a rapid rate of speed. The occupant of the vehicle was slightly injured.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

Talk of Another Railroad to Owens Lake.

The Wagner Sleeping Car Company's Magnificent Private Train.

A Dignity Added to Santa Monica as a Port.

The Private Car Party of John Wanamaker—Visiting Railroad Officials—Local and Personal Mention.

The magnificent private train of Dr. W. S. Webb, of the Wagner Sleeping Car Company, is due to arrive at Colton Friday, and thence run direct to San Diego. In a day or two thereafter the party will arrive in Los Angeles, going hence to San Francisco and Vancouver. This train, which consists of six Wagner cars, is said to be the most magnificently furnished and luxuriously appointed train that ever came west of Chicago. The cars are occupied by officials of the Wagner Sleeping Car Company, with their families.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SCHEME.

Last Saturday's issue of THE TIMES contained an account of an immense canal project, by means of which a strip of land eighty miles in length, running through the western portion of Inyo county, is to be irrigated, and thus opened up to cultivation. It has since been announced that a railroad is to be built, running through the valley and to Mojave. Frederick Stock, who was in London for some time engaged in organizing the canal company, saw, on returning to this country, that a railroad would be necessary in order to afford the settlers of the valley a way of marketing their products. He therefore cabled a long message to his company in London regarding the matter, and received a return cablegram telling him to go ahead with a survey and also with the getting of the right-of-way. The estimated cost of the new enterprise is \$2,500,000, and the organization controlling it will be known as the Los Angeles, Owens Valley and Utah Railroad Company.

The railroad is projected to begin at Bishop, which is about twenty miles north of Independence and about ten miles north of the upper end of the canal. The line will follow about the same course as the proposed canal, passing through Independence, Lone Pine, Olancha, Rose Springs Valley and Indian Wells Valley. From the place last named it will bear to the west and end at Mojave, where it will connect with the Atlantic and Pacific and Southern Pacific lines. Its total length will be about one hundred and forty miles. A corps of engineers is at present engaged on the work, making a survey and getting rights-of-way.

With the exception of the twenty miles next to the northern terminus the route is a nearly level one, and will require practically no grading. It is alleged that the land penetrated by this road would furnish a trainload of freight each day. Large quantities of stock are raised within these valleys, and their yields of potatoes and alfalfa are said to be very heavy. From the mines in that region the ore may be shipped to this city and smelted. The projectors say that, as soon as the survey is completed, the work on the railroad will be rapidly pushed and will be in operation within a few months. It is intended to eventually extend the line southward into Los Angeles and northward into Utah.

PORT OF SANTA MONICA. Southern Pacific officials are rejoicing over a late achievement which has added prestige to the new port of Santa Monica. By a special concession of the Secretary of the Treasury the ship County of Antirum, with 10,000 barrels of cement, has been permitted to land a portion of her cargo at Santa Monica. The concession extends to other vessels with cargo consigned to any of the ports or sub-ports of entry of Southern California. This is a dignity which the Santa Monica wharf has not before enjoyed, for the County of Antirum will be the first foreign vessel to discharge cargo there, though the coastwise steamers stop there periodically.

SCRAP HEAP.

A private car came in yesterday afternoon from the North, bearing Hon. John Wanamaker, former Postmaster-General, and a party of fourteen, including members of his family, friends and two servants. The visitors left their car and took rooms at the Westminster. They will remain here until Friday afternoon. The personnel of the party is as follows: The ex-Postmaster-General, Mrs. John Wanamaker and two servants, and Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker, Miss Wanamaker, Miss Elizabeth Wanamaker, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Wilson, Rev. Dr. Miller and George B. Warder, all of Philadelphia.

John B. Whitman, general manager of the Chicago and Northwestern, arrived by the Santa Fe yesterday from the East, traveling in a private car and accompanied by a party.

A Rock Island excursion started eastward yesterday with forty passengers. Messrs. W. W. Slater and H. C. Barnes of Oakland, the former master of signals on the Southern Pacific, have recently made certain improvements in apparatus for operating signals for warning travelers at highway crossings and have put them in use on that road.

In reviewing the marvelous progress of industry in the United States during the last decade, R. H. Edmonds says in the Engineering Magazine: "In the decade under review a new industry of vast magnitude was created. Twelve years ago electricity as applied to street-cars, for power purposes of all kinds, for house and street illumination was a new thing. In fact electric street-railroads have only been in successful operation about half of that time. The electrical age was practically just commencing, and the aggregate capital invested, outside of telegraphy, was small. Now almost every town of any size has its electric railroad, streets everywhere are being lighted with electricity, and electricity furnishes power for factories, to run elevators and for many other purposes; still we have scarcely seen the begin-

ning of electrical development. Already, however, the capital invested in all branches of this industry—and nearly all invested since 1880—is estimated at \$800,000,000.

A Chicago exchange says that the prosecution of scalpers by World's Fair officials has been practically abandoned. There was a tacit agreement that Western roads, at least, would establish a lower basis of World's Fair rates if the officials of the fair would make a determined attempt to render effective the State statute against scalping. The prosecution of the scalpers was begun, and a dozen or more were indicted. The cases were quashed when they came to trial, but new indictments were obtained, and the cases have been hanging fire for four or five months. The railroads made no attempt to agree on World's Fair rates, and World's Fair officials have been in no haste to push the prosecutions.

STILL IN THE CITY.

George Simpson Did Not Leave His Bonds-men in the Lurch.

George Simpson, who will be tried this week on a charge of adultery, has not left town, as was reported Monday. His former bondsmen feared that he had done so, as they were unable to find him, and it was reported that he had declared his intention of going to Denver, but he was located very quickly yesterday when an officer started out to look him up. He gave a new bond for his appearance when wanted. It is understood, however, that the bondsmen have nothing to fear, as a certified check has been deposited by Simpson's father, who is a Ventura capitalist, with a bank in this city, which will fully cover any possible loss the bondsmen might incur. Simpson's father, who is a Ventura capitalist, with a bank in this city, which will fully cover any possible loss the bondsmen might incur. Simpson's father, who is a Ventura capitalist, with a bank in this city, which will fully cover any possible loss the bondsmen might incur.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Regular Weekly Bulletin of the Weather Bureau.

The following is the regular weekly bulletin of the Weather Bureau for Southern California for the week ending April 3:

Ventura county—Hueneme: The weather was very favorable for growing crops, and some barley is heading out. The past week was cool and with foggy mornings was favorable to young trees after two days' driving wind. The general effect is good, and the prospect is unpai-
 Los Angeles county—Pasadena: Grain looks fine. Apricots have set light so far. Twenty-eight per cent. of the crop was shipped from Pasadena during March, and about fifty from Lamanda Park. Very warm weather prevailed during the first part of the week, the latter part being clear and bright. Highest temperature, 85°. Duarte: Grain is backward for this time of the year. The indications are that the peach and apricot crops will be light. Highest temperature 87°.

Orange county—Santa Ana: The apricot crop promises to be light this year, but the peach and pear crops will be large. The barley crop will be the largest ever harvested. The hay season has commenced. The weather has been good for all crops. The wheat crop is looking well. The corn planting is going on very extensively, and barley promises an abundant yield. Orange shipments are being pushed by the packing companies. Crops were benefited by the past week's weather.

San Diego city: Crops are all looking fine and growing fast. Great many trees are being set out, mostly lemon.

TO TOURISTS.

In view of the fact that it is extremely difficult to secure Pullman accommodations for all north or east-bound trains just now, why not run down to Coronado Beach for a few days? A pleasant place to pass a week cannot be found on the coast. Round-trip tickets, including one week's board at the famous Hotel del Coronado, are now being sold for \$21. For all information apply at the agency, 129 North Spring street.

CORONADO BEACH.

The Queen of All the Resorts on the Pacific. The season at the Hotel del Coronado is at its zenith. The weather is superb, and the diversions on tap are of the pleasure-producing sort. Rabbit coursing with greyhounds, paper chases, aquatic polo tank and surf bathing, croquet, golf, tennis, croquet, dancing, tennis, bowling, etc. Plenty of good rooms now, reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Round-trip tickets with one week's board at great reduced rates. Call on T. D. Yeomans, agent, 129 North Spring.

Go to 159 to 165 North Spring street and inspect the renowned Wells store, the best in the world. They will save you 40 per cent in fuel. All the latest improvements.

NEW AND OLD books, magazines, etc. Book Exchange, cor. Second and Main.

TRY "Makakake" Pancake Flour

W. B. TULLIS, watchmaker, 402 S. Spring

READ "Hot Springs Specials" on Sunday

THOSE chicken pan pies are immense. New England Dairy. Open all night.

NO Alum,
NO Ammonia,
NO Adulteration,
IN
Cleveland's
Baking Powder

It is a pure cream of tartar powder, which means

NO unwholesome Food,
NO Bitter Taste,
NO Failures.

General Agents,
204 South Spring-st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Or at our Branch Office, Postoffice Block, Santa Monica.

MCDONALD & BROOKS, Pasadena Agents.

ABBOT KINNEY, Owners.

F. G. RYAN,

HANCOCK & BANNING

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Southfield
WELLINGTON
Lump

COAL

This material is fire-proof, has a beautiful tint, and can be washed without injury.

Office:
130 West Second-st. Telephone 36.

277 Yard—888 North Main-st. Telephone 1047.

NOW IS THE TIME.

No Other Season of Our Year Offers Such a Chance.

Do Not Put Off Until Too Late What Can Be so Well Done Now.

Dr. De Monco and Associates Will Give All Another Opportunity—Note Their Offer.

From April 1 to May 1 Dr. De Monco and Associates will treat catarrhal affections at a rate of \$5.00 a month and furnish all medicines free until cured. For all other diseases the price will be low and uniform, according to the actual cost of the remedies required.

Now is the time. There is no season of the year so favorable for the treatment of diseases of the head, throat and lungs as the present; therefore, Dr. De Monco and Associates will treat all catarrhal affections during the month of April at the rate of \$5 a month, and furnish all medicines free until cured, to assist the people of Los Angeles and vicinity in ridding themselves of this dreadful disease.

Prepare your system now when the time and all conditions are most favorable to assist in the cure of the disease. Have that hacking cough which is annoying you cured before it is fixed upon you as a chronic disease. Do not trifle with colds. They will, as certain as darkness follows daylight, develop into dangerous diseases in this climate. Catarrh of the head and throat, and diseases of the lungs, all come from slight, neglected colds.

A hundred other diseases follow in the train of these last. Why postpone or put off having them cured?

UNCLE SAM'S

Trusty Lieutenant, Mr. E. B. Smith, Postmaster at Pomona, Cal., Makes a Strong Statement.

Among all the well-known citizens of Pomona, none are better or more favorably known than Mr. E. B. Smith, postmaster.

The following statement made by Mr. Smith carries with it, and will be good news to his many friends. He says: "I suffered for years from chronic catarrh of the head, nose and throat, and during the past year the trouble became very much worse. I had intense pains through my head, and sometimes roaring and ringing sounds that would almost make me wild. My hearing was so much affected that I could not hear my own voice, and I was always stopped up with large hard lumps, there was a continual discharge from my nose, and I was unable to breathe. I was almost exhausted. I had severe pains in my chest and under my shoulders; I could not sleep well at night, and would get up in the morning feeling but little refreshed."

"I have been under the care of Dr. De Monco and associates but a short time, and I have not felt so well for years. I sleep well, pains have all left me, and my hearing is wonderfully improved. Indeed, and I am glad to give my statement if it can be of any benefit to the public."

Remember.

Permanency, Education, Experience, Honesty and Skill is the Foundation on Which They Build.

THE

DeMonco Medical Institute

Located Permanently in the Newell & Rader Building, Rooms 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10,

121 1/2 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

Dr. De Monco and Associates

Specialties: Catarrh and all diseases of the Ear, Eye, Throat and Lungs, Nervous diseases, Skin diseases, Chronic diseases.

Office hours: 10 to 11 a.m., 2 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m., 10 to 11 a.m.

Remembrance.

Equally worthy of celebration are our curios from everywhere. Do not fail to visit our establishment as we entertain hundreds of strangers daily. A free exhibition of curios.

Open at night.

KAN-KOO,

110 S. Spring st.

Opposite Nadeau.

TONIGHT the lodges of the American Legion of Honor of New York will tender a reception to Grand Commander Levagood at the Lenox Lyceum in that city.

Mr. Levagood hails from Ohio, and is identified with other organizations as well as the Legion of Honor. The occasion will be one of exceptional magnificence, and the celebration of the progress of the Legion.

Equally worthy of celebration are our curios from everywhere. Do not fail to visit our establishment as we entertain hundreds of strangers daily. A free exhibition of curios.

Open at night.

KAN-KOO,

110 S. Spring st.

Opposite Nadeau.

TONIGHT the lodges of the American Legion of Honor of New York will tender a reception to Grand Commander Levagood at the Lenox Lyceum in that city.

Mr. Levagood hails from Ohio, and is identified with other organizations as well as the Legion of Honor. The occasion will be one of exceptional magnificence, and the celebration of the progress of the Legion.

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Catarrh is often regarded by the patient as a cold in the head, and he often expresses his astonishment at his remarkable tendency to contract a fresh cold. Indeed, he declares he is scarcely free from one cold before he takes another, and he is always exceedingly careful. It is also a matter of surprise to him that the cold always seems to settle in the head and throat.

At times many of the symptoms of cat

TWELFTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1893.

PRICE: SINGLE COPIES, 5 CENTS BY THE WEEK, 3 CENTS

TIME: 1900.

SCENE I.—(8 Years Old.)

No, daughter, I have made up my mind you cannot have it, and that settles it.

SCENE II.—(12 Years Old.)

My daughter, your teacher's report shows you the poorest in all your classes. What is the matter?

SCENE III.—(16 Years Old.)

So, daughter, you decline to go off to college and prefer to work in some shop. I am astonished! Eight years ago you were the most ambitious girl in your classes, and they all sought after you as a companion, but today they are in a higher grade of society than you—some going to college, some teaching, and others married to wealthy and intellectual men. But you seemed to lose all interest in your brain in 1893, just because I would not get you the Encyclopedia Britannica which THE TIMES was offering its readers. You said others obtained it who were much poorer than we, and you were almost frantic to drop ten cents a day in the little bank. I suppose you blame me for ignorance, but, as I said then, if you would read your lessons over and over and know all that was in your school books you would do very well. But that was just before the "World's Fair," and you were always talking about something you wanted to look up in an Encyclopedia. It was "Columbus did this and the Spaniards that" and the "English the other," and the Lord only knows what you didn't wish you could read up on. Now, if you will just get up that same interest again I will get you the Britannica, though it will cost much more now than it did then. You don't want to read now? Well, then go look for a place to work. You have chosen your own course; I cannot help you.

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ORANGE-GROWERS.

They Wind Up a Union and Take a Fresh Start.

A Plan Outlined for the Formation of Local Organizations.

What Has Been Done in This Line at Riverside.

A Committee Appointed to Prepare a Plan of Action—The Necessity for Harmony and Co-operation Strongly Insisted Upon.

Pursuant to announcement an adjourned meeting of Southern California orange-growers was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

The first meeting was held at Colton two weeks ago from yesterday. The proceedings, consisting chiefly of a discussion as to the place where the following meeting should be held, were fully reported in THE TIMES. A second meeting was held at Colton on Tuesday, March 28, at which better counsels prevailed. It was realized that, if this movement was to become anything beyond a county affair, a point more convenient to the residents of the seven counties would have to be selected for a meeting place, and it was then decided to convene in Los Angeles.

A meeting had also been called for the same time—10:30—to endeavor to wind up the affairs of the Fruit-growers' Union. A suggestion of W. A. Spaulding, this matter was taken up first.

H. W. Krueberg was recommended as temporary secretary, in the absence of Mr. Smith. The proceedings of the previous meeting were read. A committee of investigation had then presented a report, which disclosed many irregularities. It was stated that it had been impossible to secure vouchers from George J. Mitchell, the manager of the union. A motion had been carried to refer the matter back to the committee and secure an accounting from Mr. Mitchell. Messrs. Reymert and McKenzie had offered their services free.

A report of the Committee of Investigation was called for. J. D. Reymert recited the difficulties between the union and Mr. Mitchell. An order had been obtained from the court setting aside a judgment which Mr. Mitchell had allowed to go by default against the union. There was \$1886 due by Mr. Mitchell to the union. The various consignees and shippers had refused to give any statements, unless requested to do so by the board of directors. A statement of Mr. Mitchell was read, calling attention to errors in the expert's showing. Mr. Mitchell claims a balance due him by the union of \$96.48, after knocking off \$400 balance of salary previously claimed. Mr. Mitchell proposes that if the \$96 is paid he would consider all claims liquidated. He also wishes \$75 paid to his attorneys. The question, Judge Reymert said, was whether this amount should be paid Mr. Mitchell, and litigation stopped, or whether the matter should be prosecuted further.

In reply to an inquiry Judge Reymert said he understood that the \$96 included all claims against the union. It was intimated by Dr. Hyer that there was an outstanding claim for packing privileges.

The report of the committee was received and filed.

W. A. Spaulding explained that several important errors had been found in the expert accountant's report of Mr. Mitchell's books, due to non-entry of several items. The director believed the \$96.48 to be a just account. The attorney's fee was a different matter. The directors had authorized no suit to be brought.

Dr. Hyer moved that the claim be allowed until the members were satisfied that there were no other claims against the union.

Judge Reymert said Mr. Mitchell had offered to give his affidavit that there were no other claims against the union. Dr. Hyer's motion was recorded.

Judge Reymert said there were two suits now pending. If the claim was allowed, these would be settled. Otherwise, the litigation would be prolonged.

W. A. Spaulding urged the final adjustment of matters, to save expense. Dr. Hyer insisted on knowing whether all accounts and vouchers had been turned over by Mr. Mitchell.

On motion, Mr. Mitchell, who was present, was invited to speak in his own behalf. He said he thought all this trouble might have been avoided had he been called upon to appear before the committee. The papers had been in a desk in storage. The parties who held the desk refused to give it up unless they were paid for the storage, which he did not feel inclined to do, having already paid out sufficient on account of the union. The vouchers were comparatively unimportant. There had been few expenditures outside of his salary. He explained the change made by Mr. Woods, of Ontario, for packing. About 400 boxes had been lost. Mr. Woods had paid \$25 for the rent of a packing house. The shortage of packing material was an offset against this, and several other small claims. The speaker reiterated that there were no other outstanding claims against the union.

It was suggested that the time being wasted was worth more than \$96, and a motion was made to refer the matter to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

On motion the question was so referred, without a dissenting vote.

W. A. Spaulding hoped that members of the union who had not paid their second assessment of a dollar a share, would do so, and let the affairs of the union be wound up honorably.

Judge Reymert asked where the money was to come from to pay the claim, supposing it should be allowed and members not come forward with their subscriptions. The assessments levied were involved in law, and could not be enforced. Subscriptions therefore must be voluntary.

M. Baldridge suggested that claims might be advertised for, but that would not stop the litigation. He suggested that each member put up now, pro rata. A member tendered \$5. A recess of ten minutes was taken to enable the secretary to receive subscriptions.

Meantime W. E. Collins of Ontario, secretary of the previous meetings of fruit growers at Colton, suggested that a chairman be appointed and an hour set for the meeting.

On motion W. A. Spaulding was unanimously elected chairman. Mr. Collins and E. W. Holmes of Riverside were nominated for secretaries. Mr. Holmes

withdrew and Mr. Collins was unanimously elected.

Judge Reymert asked that the Fruit-growers' Union committee be placed in possession of all the vouchers and papers. Mr. Spaulding said he had the desk now in his possession. On motion, the desk was placed in the hands of the committee.

On motion of Judge Reymert, the committee was authorized to close up the affairs of the union and dissolve it legally.

The cash received by the secretary from members amounted to \$40.50. Mr. Chapman promised \$25 and Mr. Loney of Pomona promised sufficient to make up the amount to \$100.

[Quite a perceptible shock of earthquake here occurred at 11:44] as if to celebrate the winding up of the union.

On motion, the fruit-growers' meeting was adjourned until 1 p.m.

It was 1:15 when the meeting again convened. There were about sixty persons present.

The secretary gave an outline of what had been done at the two previous meetings, held at Colton. At the first meeting no definite action had been taken, and the adjourned meeting was held. At that meeting the idea prevailed that it was too late to accomplish anything for the season, but that no time should be lost in preparing to handle the crop of 1893-94.

Mr. Collins, "we could eliminate selfishness and suspicion the problem might easily be solved. But one man has oranges which he thinks a little better than others, and if he can't get a little better price, there is a stumbling block." The speaker then referred to the jealousies existing between localities, which he said must be dropped if anything practical was to be accomplished.

The idea today was to have a general talk and the views of the fruit-growers, then to hold meetings in other localities. Unless 90 per cent. of the growers join in this movement, there is little or no use in trying to do anything. If the disasters of this year and of two years ago are not enough to convince all the necessary for such a movement, then those of us who are convinced must step aside until the others have learned wisdom. The market is there; the fruit is here. What is needed is to place the fruit properly in the market. T. H. B. Chamberlain of Riverside, who has much experience, has outlined a plan which has worked well in Riverside. It might be modified to suit other sections. There is no proposition for an iron-clad agreement. There must be a sincere spirit of co-operation.

The chairman called on Mr. Chamberlain, who addressed the meeting. He repeated the statements made by him at the first Colton meeting, and fully reported in THE TIMES, as to the importance of this industry, upon which the entire welfare of Southern California and the maintenance of value rest. Let us, said the speaker, have harmony. Let us forget the localities for the moment. Why is the market demoralized? It is from lack of method and system. Method and system contribute to success in the business of business. The orange industry in Southern California has been left to drift. It is drifting away.

Mr. Chamberlain then called attention to the Riverside Orange-growers' Protective Association, which had been in existence the past winter. This organization had been grossly misrepresented by parties interested against it. It had been stated in the East that the organization was a trust to secure exorbitant prices. This was not true. The object was to regulate prices and secure the proper marketing of fruit. There were eleven packing-houses represented. They were associated together under method. Outside of the association there were about 25 per cent. of the packers and 25 per cent. of the growers, who refused to become members. The association fixed prices at \$1.75 for seedlings and \$3 for navels. The association was to direct any consignments that were to be made. As a result of the action of the 25 per cent. of packers and growers who were outside of the association its object was, to a great extent, defeated. Those 25 per cent. were shipping fruit and the 75 per cent. were protecting them. It had been found that new men could sell oranges just as well as those who had been in the business for years, if they offered the fruit cheap enough to suit the buyers.

Among things which are absolutely essential to success are: Full provision for every grower; the marketing of each crop in proportion, and at equal prices, and the giving of each grower the full share of the market from the beginning of the season until the close. What can the grower ask more?

These things can be done. All that is required is the consent of the growers. There is an organization in Riverside which has worked successfully after this method for several years. The grower delivers his oranges at the packing-house, has them weighed, and receives a ticket. At the end of each day, the culls of that day's packing are weighed. As the money is received it is distributed, pro rata, among the members. At the end of the season the aggregate of culls is ascertained and deducted from each grower's delivery, settlement being made, not by the box, but by the pound. It is not proposed in this plan to antagonize any element. The growers can pack their own fruit at actual cost, or make a contract with somebody. The packing is kept on a separate basis from the shipping. Several associations can combine and buy their packing material at the lowest rate. The customary brokerage of 5 cents a box is allowed for selling the crop.

In this manner every grower gets for his fruit all the market will afford. It is proposed to do away with all individual or firm brands, making them purely local in character. Each association would own the brand under which the fruit is packed. No name appears on the letterheads. Everything is done in the name of the association.

The orange crop of Southern California has reached such magnitude that the moving of it must begin early in the season. This will bring it into competition with Florida, and the fruit may have to go at a low price in the holiday season, but this will benefit the fruit that remains and keep sizes down. If the orange crop was under such control as this, today the price might be advanced 25 per cent. and the fruit would move. At Riverside about 900 carloads out of 3000 have been moved. Riverside could afford to bury 100 carloads of poor fruit and get 25 cents a box higher for the remaining 1000 carloads.

No man can stay out of such an organization and do as well, year by year, as those who are in it. This plan gives the grower full protection, and instead of paying 10 per cent. for selling he gets it done for 5 cents a box. This plan does not propose to shut out the shippers. They would be enlisted

with the growers, if they are willing to accept a reasonable compensation, but the days of speculation in oranges are past. If a firm has orders for fruit they can put their orders into the association and take their \$15 a car. But, if they don't do this? Some say they will break you, on the outside. How can they do so if we take the club out of their hands? If we have all the oranges, what can they do? Eastern buyers will buy of those who have the fruit. For \$30,000—which is \$15 apiece on 2000 cars—we can put twelve or fifteen active business men in the East, to push the business.

Eastern buyers are continually writing to stop indiscriminate consignments and they would buy the fruit. They suffer from the present demoralization of the trade. The men at the other end of the line would be taken care of. There would not be half a dozen cars dumped in, on consignment, after a buyer had taken a car f.o.b. Just after the break in prices two carloads were ordered by two Eastern firms. Another dispatch countermanded the orders, because the firms had several carloads coming on consignment. This is what has demoralized the orange market.

Good success is being met with in getting signatures to the plan at Riverside. Each association is to have only one salaried officer—a general manager. The managers are to meet daily, at a central office, to which all telegrams and correspondence comes. To this all managers have access. This removes all suspicion. The books are open. There is no chance of one man's getting the better of another. The man works without any friction whatever.

The speaker closed amid applause. In reply to inquiries, Mr. Chamberlain said the association was a simple one, not a stock company. It would probably be better to have a legal organization, although many growers have decided against a corporation. The eleven who had first come together had incorporated and chosen a legally-appointed head, so that they could sue and be sued. These eleven men take all the responsibility.

When the year closes a tabulated statement is made, showing where the fruit has been marketed. At the beginning of the season an estimate is made of every member's crop, to render it easier for the managers of the associations to make the shipments. Fruit loses its identity after it goes to the packing-house. Everything is clipped from the tree and the weight of culls deducted from the total delivery. The price which the fruit brings per pound is then ascertained, at end of the season.

A grower asked how it would be when one man's fruit was a little better than another's.

Mr. Chamberlain said we all think we grow a little better fruit than our neighbors. They had had this trouble to contend with at Riverside. Conditions change, however, and the grower who has rather better fruit this year may be excelled by others the next. However, this is provided for by a rule that, if a man persistently neglects his fruit, he may be shut out of participation. This requires a two-thirds vote. At the same time, the association continues to handle the man's fruit, which is to his advantage. Two thirds of such an association as this will treat any man fairly and justly. [Applause.]

Say there are, at Riverside, a hundred carloads of fruit which is not good. Without organization, that fruit can be made to control the price of good fruit. By careful manipulation, from 25 to 50 per cent. of this fruit may be packed in the pool. Would it not be better to bury the remaining seventy-five or fifty carloads than to demoralize the market? Under this plan, \$250,000 worth of fruit would be saved, and Riverside alone, apart from the gain by avoiding demoralization of the market.

In reply to an inquiry as to the disposal of the fruit raised in Los Angeles city, some of which is not clean, Mr. Chamberlain said the bright fruit would pool and the scaley fruit would pool. If one locality has fruit in the market at a different price from another locality, it would go on its own merits. Riverside was not proposing to market the fruit of Southern California. Orders would come for Orange county fruit or Los Angeles county fruit, or Riverside fruit. The plan was to avoid undue competition in each locality.

C. P. Deyoe of Orange county complained that this was not a Southern California organization. It was Orange and Los Angeles fruit which caused the break in Riverside.

Mr. Chamberlain said they were not contemplating at present a complete Southern California organization. That might come afterward. The thing was to prevent men from cutting against their neighbors.

Mr. Holmes drew attention to the fact that this meeting was called merely to consult and gather ideas. The main thing was to stop indiscriminate consignments. They should avoid a discussion as to the comparative value of oranges. If Orange county oranges sold for 50 cents, Riverside only got \$1. They would prefer to get \$1.50.

A suggestion was made by W. A. McFadden that each county organize and let the fruit of each locality be sold on its merits. The counties could combine and get telegrams from the East to a central office. Prices in each section sympathized with those in other sections.

Mr. Chamberlain said there was truth in this. Under this plan the dealer's expenses in the East would be reduced. One telegram would suffice instead of several. The same would be the case at this end. Then, so many packing-houses would not be needed. Brands were now being built up by packers, the fruit being selected from the cream of all fruit in Southern California. It would be easy for all sections to come together, as suggested by Mr. McFadden, and agree upon a minimum price for fruit from each locality. It will not be sufficient to agree not to make consignments. Absolute provision must be made for the care of the crop of every grower.

Mr. Deyoe insisted that provision must be made for a time for shipment of fruit from other localities besides Riverside.

Mr. McFadden said that quotations would be sent out for fruit of all localities, and Eastern buyers could select what they wanted.

The chairman urged that the meeting come to something definite. As he understood it, each organization would act for itself. The cooperation between them would be an after consideration. They might send delegates to a general convention, and combine. The first point is: Do we want to form a local organization in Los Angeles county, or perhaps, several? Half a dozen might be formed. Perhaps the smaller they are the better.

Judge Reymert asked whether the Riverside organization had rules and regulation in print. Mr. Chamberlain said they had them type written, and that they were changed from year to

year. Judge Reymert suggested the formation of a protective association. Mr. Chamberlain thought they had better have "protection" out. It had bad sound in Eastern markets. [Laughter.]

Judge Reymert moved a resolution that the meeting recommend the formation of local organizations.

Dr. Hyer offered an amendment that not less than 75 per cent. of the orange-growers form the organization.

P. J. Dreher thought the organization should not be too large. Each association should have the right to fix the price at which their fruit should be marketed.

Dr. Hyer thought an association would be of no use unless they could control three-fourths of the market.

The chairman said all they could do was to recommend the formation of such organizations. Let 100 per cent. come in, if they would.

Mr. Chamberlain thought they ought to enter into this on a 100 per cent. basis. Even 10 per cent. of the growers could demoralize the market. No grower could give a valid reason for staying out of such an organization. The man who stays out is not friendly to the industries of Southern California, to say the least.

The chairman put Judge Reymert's resolution, that the organization of local associations, according to the Riverside model, be recommended.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

On motion of Mr. McFadden, a committee of five, on organization, was appointed by the chairman, as follows: Messrs. W. M. McFadden of Fullerton, J. D. Reymert of Los Angeles, Dr. G. H. H. Chamberlain of Riverside.

M. Baldridge called attention to the fact that a meeting had been held here two years ago to effect just such an organization as this. Today they had attended its funeral. It was a failure because it was not properly supported. It is too often the case, said he, that people who attend these meetings forget all about the matter as soon as they leave. Something must be done, or they would have to give up the business or run it on a starvation basis. There must be some such system as there is up North, which has accomplished much good. There are many localities in the orange business in Southern California, and they must all be recognized. Whether ignored or not, the product of these localities is a factor in the market. It is a big undertaking to prevent consignments, and establish f.o.b. sales. The fight between firms demoralizes the market and must be stopped. Arrangements have been made on purpose to break a market. The speaker had proof of this. Every orange-grower in each locality should respond. Will they? They did not last time. He feared there would be the same trouble again. It is a sad commentary on our business sense, said he, if we cannot handle our product after we have raised it. Mr. Baldridge referred to the grape market. He had been forced to dig up his vineyard, and it looked as if he might now have to do the same with his oranges.

Attention was called, by a grower, to the necessity of disseminating full information as to the objects of the association. They must educate the growers gradually. Each grower who understood the system, explained it to his neighbors. It would be well to proceed upon this plan in each locality. More can be accomplished in this manner than at large meetings.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

CALIFORNIA HAS THE CALL.

Florida Acknowledges that We Get Away with Her on Orange-Shipping. [Jacksonville Times-Union, March 28.]

A correspondent of the Times-Union, writing from Lake City, calls attention to the fact that, while appearing in the New York Fruit Trade Journal of March 11:

The first car of California oranges which has been sent to Europe left on the White Star steamer Teutonic on Wednesday of this week. This was the first car of the "Sunflower" brand, sent by the Earl Fruit Company to Messrs. Sogbel & Day of this city, who forwarded the same to Messrs. L. Conolly & Co. of Liverpool for sale in that market. The car came over the Erie road, and, as the fruit was found on examination to be as near perfection in every respect as could be, there is no reason to believe that it will not arrive in Liverpool in the same perfect state that it left here. It is to be hoped that our English cousins will take kindly to the fruit, so that further shipments can be made.

And he asks, not unreasonably: "What has become of Florida's orange market in Europe? If California oranges can stand that long overland journey, as well as the ocean trip, and find a sale in Europe, why cannot Florida oranges be shipped from this side of the continent and meet with profitable sales in Europe? Watch out now, and see if California does not repeat the experiment—yet she has a continent to cross, with heavy freight charges, before she is on an even footing with the Florida fruit-grower. If there is a good market in Europe for American oranges, Florida is a fool to permit California to capture it."

Messrs. Sogbel & Day are the New York receivers of the shipments of the Florida Fruit Exchange—and the exchange, it will be recalled, did not lend its influence in the least toward the success of the Goodsell experiment last fall with the steamship Ethelwold. Will they now agree to push Florida fruit in Europe with as much zeal as they do that of California? They surely owe it to Florida to further the interests of her fruit-growers in every particular.

It will be noted, however, that this California fruit was found upon examination in New York "to be as near perfection in every respect as could be," and there "was no reason to believe that it would not arrive in Liverpool in the same perfect shape" in which it left New York. Here is the secret of the whole business. Nearly three quarters of the fruit that went out to London by the Ethelwold was badly picked, badly selected and badly packed. California has solved the picking and packing problem apparently. She does not persist in standing in her own light, as a majority of the Florida orange-growers does. If Florida growers will only pick and pack for the market as carefully as the Californians do, they can "wipe up the earth" with the Westerners in the British and Continental markets.

This is right where we are weak. Most of us are clumps when it comes to picking and packing. Are we always going to remain clumps?

The Fruit Arrived in Admirable Condition. [From a Correspondent.]

SANTA MONICA, April 3.—[To the Editor of THE TIMES.] A friend has just sent me a label of the "Earl Fruit Company, California," from London. It was with a number of fine oranges at the best fruit shop in Kensington, London. My correspondent boasts and

gave away some of the oranges, and they were sold to be most delicious. This may later be of great value to the fruit growers, as it proves that fruit reaches London in admirable condition.

E. F. PATTON, CARTRIDGE.

(These are facts worthy of wide attention on the part of our California orange-growers.—Ed. Times.)

ANOTHER CARLOAD FOR LONDON.

Quick Demand and High Prices for Azusa Fruit.

The Earl Fruit Company is preparing another carload of Washington Navel oranges for the English market. The car will be forwarded by fast freight to New York, to be reloaded on the Liverpool steamer leaving the latter part of next week. Recent authentic advices from abroad confirm the reports that the Azusa fruit heretofore exported arrived in much better condition than the car subsequently shipped from Riverside. The Azusa carload sold in London and Liverpool markets at an average of about \$5.50 per box, netting the growers somewhere in the neighborhood of \$3.50 per box, f.o.b., at Azusa, while the Riverside fruit averaged about \$1.45 per box, f.o.b., to the producers. Many fruit-growers here claim that the foot-hill oranges of Azusa and contiguous territory are more hardy than any others grown in the State, and therefore better adapted for long distance shipping.

The first shipment of bulk oranges, without boxing or wrapping, was also sent from Azusa about two weeks ago, consigned to St. Louis. The fruit arrived in good condition, and another car followed to the same destination two days ago. By this mode of placing oranges on the market, the fruit is considerably cheapened to consumers, and the demand thereby increased. It is confidently expected that next year's shipments to such points as Chicago, St. Louis and Minneapolis will be mostly in bulk carloads. A liberal estimate places the total output of oranges from this point for the season at about one hundred and twenty-five carloads, or 37,500 boxes, mostly navels.

POLICE BUSINESS.

Regular Weekly Meeting of the Commissioners—Routine Matters.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Police Commissioners, held yesterday morning, there were present Commissioners Bradish, Bosshell, Weldon and Mayor Rowan, also Chief Glass.

After approving the minutes the monthly report of the Chief was received and filed. The report stated that during the month there had been 496 arrests, and that the estimated value of property recovered was \$811. The cost of boarding prisoners had been \$269.71.

On report of the Chief, Theodore Roberts was granted a license at No. 616 South Broadway. The report of the Chief in regard to the application of Machis & Cordes, for license at the same place, was filed.

The petition of Joseph H. Cosgrove for the transfer of a permit for saloon license at No. 128 North Los Angeles street, was on a favorable report, granted.

An application from Charles Jaeger for transfer of license at No. 1536 San Fernando street, from J. J. Maloney to himself, was referred to the Chief.

The demands for the month were approved.

A communication from Mayor E. W. Gaty of Santa Barbara was received asking that the services of Detective Bosqui be given that city at the flower carnival which opens on April 10.

It was moved that the request be granted and that a special policeman be engaged in that city during the time the detective should be away.

The matter of summer uniforms for the police officers coming up the bids that had been submitted were opened. B. Sens offered to make the suits at \$22, \$23, \$24, \$25, according to samples which he had furnished, and to make them in the city; Gordon Bros. would make uniforms of regulation cloth with Italian lining at \$24, the same to have single-breasted sack coat and all of them made within the city.

Jacoby Bros. would furnish Slater flannel suits at \$9.75, Middlesex flannel suits at \$11.95 and Assabet wool dyed indigo suits at \$17.50. They would furnish the force any of these three suits mentioned, made at their own shops at an additional cost of \$1.50 each.

Mullen, Bluet & Co. would furnish blue Middlesex flannel suits as per sample submitted at \$10.80 each for fifty or more suits.

The matter of selecting the uniforms to be used was referred to the Chief and to the captains and sergeants of the force with power to act.

The commission then adjourned.

The Public Health.

The report of the Health Officer for the month of March states that during that time there were eighty-eight deaths, fifty-six of which were males.

Of these thirty-three were between the ages of 20 and 45 years, and thirty were older than 45 years. Twenty of the deaths were caused by specific infectious diseases, thirty-three by diseases of the respiratory system and eleven by diseases of the circulatory system.

During the month there were twenty-seven cases of scarlet fever, for which houses were placarded.

For the same time there were seventy-two births reported, thirty-four of which number were males.

March Weather.

The weather observer reports for the past month that the total precipitation was 6.52 inches, which is 5.66 above the average for the same month for the past fourteen years, and is greater than for the same month of any year of that time except in 1884, when the precipitation for the month was 12.36 inches. The greatest daily range of temperature was 34° on the 27th. The prevailing wind was in the northeast, and the total movement of it was 3150 miles. The mean temperature for the month was 54°, which is 4° below the average for that month for the past fourteen years.

Will Take a Much-needed Rest.

Adjutant and Mrs. Kernohan of the Salvation Army leave in a few days on a much-needed furlough. They go East, and home. They will be missed by the "Swedish Nightingale" and the enthusiastic cheer of "Happy Harry" will be greatly missed by the members of the army. Adjutant and Mrs. Kernohan leave many warm friends in this city, and the ranks of the army, whose best wishes are for the bright young Salvationist and his noble wife.

FOR a nice, clean, quiet lunch, call to see Cohen at the New England Dairy, First st., near Broadway. After a treat, treat, treat, away satisfied and call again. Open all night.

THE MARRYING AGE.

EFFECT OF MARRIAGE ON THE DEATH RATE OF INFANCY.

Both the Bride and Bridegroom May Be Over Thirty and Under Fifty With Advantage—Herr Korosi Has Deduced Some Interesting Figures.

The mortality of young children is yearly decreasing. The decrease is ascribed to various causes. Some say that it is due to progressive improvement in the human race. Others attribute it to an increase of proper precaution in the care of the young. Still others contend that the cause of fewer deaths among children is to be found in no longer permitting them to eat unsuitable food and to wear unsuitable clothing.

Few infer from the present rate of mortality that the marriages of parents have been made at more proper ages. Yet investigation by scientific men has proved that if hereditary diseases be excepted, there is nothing so dangerous to the life of a child as the marriage of its father and mother at certain ages.

It is only recently that any inquiry into this subject has been undertaken. But the results which have thus far been obtained are such as to show that men and women must marry at particular stages of their lives if their offspring is to be mentally and physically sound.

It is to Herr Korosi, the head of the statistical department at Budapest and already well known for the importance and accuracy of the conclusions he has arrived at from statistical inquiries in other fields, that we are indebted for the discovery of this new factor in determining the welfare of the human race. The results which he obtained from a casual examination some 10 years ago of the relations existing between the mortality of children and the various ages at which their parents were married were so striking that they induced him to make a more exhaustive investigation.

For the past 10 years, therefore, Dr. Korosi has been carefully to ascertain, whenever the death of a child was registered, the ages of its father and mother, as well as that of the child and the cause of its death. He has noted in all 29,815 separate cases, which, in making his deductions, he divides into two distinct classes: the deaths caused by hereditary diseases and the deaths caused by diseases which were contracted after birth. The former class is manifestly of the greatest importance for his purpose.

As the condition of the mother is evidently more influential than that of the father in its effect upon the child, Herr Korosi has compiled his first table on the results gained from observations of the mother's age merely.

The statistics in this instance are:

Age of Mother.	Percentage of Deaths.
Under 20 years.....	22.31
20 to 30 years.....	14.51
30 to 40 years.....	12.45
40 to 50 years.....	12.45
Over 50 years.....	12.45

Deaths resulting from hereditary diseases were eliminated from these calculations.

From this table it is evident that the most desirable age, as far as the health of her children is concerned, for a woman to marry is between the ages of 30 and 35, the mortality of children resulting from marriages at that age being but 12.45 per cent. It also appears that a woman should marry when she is more than 35 years old rather than when she is between 20 and 30 years of age.

Mothers under 20 years of age, according to statistics, more liable to bear sickly children than at any subsequent period in their life.

The mortality of children by women in their teens is nearly double that of those whose mothers were married between 30 and 40 years of age.

Concerning deaths due to tuberculosis and atrophy, the statistician finds that twice as many deaths result from consumption and three times as many deaths from atrophy when the mothers are under 30 as when they are over the age of 30.

Herr Korosi also recognizes that the physical and mental condition of a father leaves, to the same extent, its impress on his children. He has accordingly prepared a table of greater length showing the results of the age combination of both parents. Men are lower in developing than women; hence the relative difference between their ages in the table:

Age of Fathers.	Age of Mothers.	Percentage of Deaths.
30 to 40.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
40 to 50.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
50 to 60.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
60 to 70.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
70 to 80.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
80 to 90.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
90 to 100.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
100 to 110.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
110 to 120.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
120 to 130.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
130 to 140.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
140 to 150.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
150 to 160.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
160 to 170.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
170 to 180.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
180 to 190.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
190 to 200.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
200 to 210.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
210 to 220.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
220 to 230.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
230 to 240.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
240 to 250.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
250 to 260.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
260 to 270.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
270 to 280.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
280 to 290.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
290 to 300.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
300 to 310.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
310 to 320.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
320 to 330.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
330 to 340.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
340 to 350.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
350 to 360.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
360 to 370.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
370 to 380.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
380 to 390.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
390 to 400.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
400 to 410.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
410 to 420.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
420 to 430.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
430 to 440.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
440 to 450.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
450 to 460.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
460 to 470.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
470 to 480.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
480 to 490.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
490 to 500.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
500 to 510.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
510 to 520.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
520 to 530.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
530 to 540.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
540 to 550.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
550 to 560.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
560 to 570.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
570 to 580.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
580 to 590.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
590 to 600.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
600 to 610.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
610 to 620.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
620 to 630.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
630 to 640.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
640 to 650.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
650 to 660.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
660 to 670.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
670 to 680.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
680 to 690.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
690 to 700.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
700 to 710.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
710 to 720.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
720 to 730.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
730 to 740.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
740 to 750.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
750 to 760.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
760 to 770.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
770 to 780.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
780 to 790.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
790 to 800.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
800 to 810.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
810 to 820.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
820 to 830.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
830 to 840.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
840 to 850.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
850 to 860.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
860 to 870.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
870 to 880.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
880 to 890.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
890 to 900.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
900 to 910.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
910 to 920.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
920 to 930.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
930 to 940.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
940 to 950.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
950 to 960.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
960 to 970.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
970 to 980.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
980 to 990.....	30 to 35.....	12.28
990 to 1000.....	30 to 35.....	12.28

When condensed milk was first introduced 30 years ago, it was a new thing. The inventor carried the entire daily supply for New York City in a 10-quart pail, delivering it personally to his patrons. He died worth \$700,000, made out of the business, which has grown to be a gigantic industry. The process employed are very simple, the fresh milk being put into a copper tank with a steam jacket. While it is being heated, sugar is added, and the mixture is then drawn off into a vacuum tank, where evaporation is produced by heat. The vacuum tank will hold perhaps 9,000 quarts. It is a glass window at the top, through which the operator in charge looks from time to time.

He can tell by the appearance of the milk when the time has arrived to shut off the steam, and this must be done just at the right moment, else the batch will be spoiled. Next the condensed milk is drawn into 40-quart cans, which are set in very cold spring water, where they are made to revolve rapidly by a mechanical contrivance, in order that their contents may cool evenly.—San Francisco Examiner.

Mice That Subsist on Scorpions.

Among the queer forms of animal life that inhabit Death valley is a mouse that has acquired such a taste for scorpions that they form its entire bill of fare. The scorpion carries its formidable armament in the end of its slender, elongated abdomen in the shape of an exceedingly venomous, hooked sting. When disturbed, it elevates this in the air and goes in search of its victims. But it is comparatively slow in its motions, while mice are proverbial for their quickness. The world over, the mouse learned many generations ago where the scorpion carries its weapon, and when he needs it he leaps at the uplifted abdomen, takes off the sting at a single bite and proceeds to make a meal of his helpless prey. It is supposed to be the only animal that relishes scorpions.—Sports Afield.

The Colossus of Rhodes.

The Colossus of Rhodes, a bronze statue, was 105 feet high. It was made by Chares, who, aided by an army of workmen, consumed 12 years in its construction. It remained in position in the harbor of Rhodes for 66 years, and was thrown down by an earthquake B. C. 224. It lay on the ground 84 years and was sold to a Jew for metal. He carried away 900 camel loads, or about 720,000 pounds, of bronze.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Ideal and the Real.

Uncle Joe—This is a queer world. City Man—What makes you think so? Uncle Joe—Well, a painter fellow came down to my place last summer, and while he was loafing about painted a picture of my dog. I heard afterward that he sold it for \$50. I brought it home, and the doging fellow could get at least a cool \$100 for him; but by jingo! I can't even give him away.—Exchange.

Social Decay.

The superintendent of a school was catechizing a number of scholars, varying the usual form by beginning at the end of the catechism. After asking what were the prerequisites of confirmation and receiving satisfactory replies, he asked: "And now, boys, tell me what must precede baptism?"

Whereupon a lively tumbler at once shouted out: "A baby, sir!"—London Tit-Bits.

FOR a nice, clean, quiet lunch, call to see Cohen at the New England Dairy, First st., near Broadway. After a treat, treat, treat, away satisfied and call again. Open all night.

ELEGANT CANNES COSTUMES.

A Four-in-hand Magnificence Characterizes Dress.

Silk Canvases the Stylish New Fabric—Shift Waists, Blouses and the Sleeveless Jacket the Fashion All Summer.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

CANNES, March 10.—This is one of the most artistic places on the Riviera, and dress here has the nameless charm that comes from refinement and luxury. Villa life exists with all its pleasures and costliness, and the season, which lasts till the middle of April, is very gay. The cream of every great fashion center in the world has contributed to make up the society here, and hardly a member of it but bears some great title.

The Duchess of Albany heads the English contingent. She occupies, with her children, the villa in which her husband, Prince Leopold, died a few years ago. But it is not the women of the English colony that furnish the best examples of dress. The royal family of Russia is well represented, beginning with the Grand Duchess Michael. The Russian women are all dressed from Paris, and it is scarcely possible to distinguish them by their apparel from the French. The same may be said of the Maharajah of India, wife of the Gaikwar of Baroda. This is true also of American women, of whom, however, there are not many here. The most conspicuous American is Mrs. Thomson, who lives at Nice in a gorgeous palace, and whose lavish entertainments are the talk of the Riviera. I have not seen her.

SUPERB DRESS OF BARONESS OF ROTHSCHILD.

The Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild appeared on the drive this morning

trimmed with a changeable velvet of green and chocolate.

The round waist is slightly gathered at top and bottom, and is strapped with three bands of velvet that reach the height of the bust. Velvet jabots, that look like a little jacket front, fall down in front of each armhole, and continue round the armhole behind. The mutton-leg sleeves have three rows of velvet on the lower part. The skirt has two clusters of velvet bands, of three bands each, the upper cluster being half way up the skirt.

The bonnet is made of many-colored straws, green predominating—not plaited, but twisted into a rope the size

of a finger, and sewed round and round, as a mat is made. Two raveled ends are made to cross in front and stand out on either side for ornament, and there are two long, narrow loops of green velvet, held with a buckle. Green velvet strings. Dark green parasol.

In this most unique toilet several things are to be noted; the curious effect of the clusters of three; how fashion has transferred the jabots from the neck to the armholes; also that the sleeves are trimmed. Worth confessed to me the other day that the present sleeve has been so widely copied and become so common he is finding it absolutely necessary to devise something else. This bit of trimming may be the first herald of change.

MODEL FOR A FOULARD.

A foulard gown sprinkled with white and shot in stripes so that when plaited an old-rose fold lies against a green one, has a deep, green velvet founce on the skirt reaching nearly to the knees, and a sleeveless jacket of the velvet, fronted each front of which issues a ruffle of the silk. The sleeves descend in a cascade of puffs to the elbow, and are close below. The bonnet with this dress has for its only trimming in front a huge insect with green wings spread. Green velvet bandeau and strings.

A NEW FABRIC.

An exquisite gown is made of dark ecru silk worn like a coarse canvas and wrinkles a little in crepon fashion. It is stamped over with palm leaves in mauve outlined with green. Three ruffles set far apart on the skirt are edged with mauve velvet ribbon. The round bodice perfectly fitted and without trimming has a belt and neck band of mauve velvet each drawn round in gathers and fastened behind with a rosette. The sleeves are three puffs to the elbow, and plain below.

The hat worn with this was of yellow straw, turned up in front against the

ing handling the reins over a magnificent four-in-hand and dressed superbly. She was wearing some sort of black gown, an impossible analyze as a complex piece of French cookery. All that remained after she had passed was the impression of its exquisite outlines. All but the tiny bonnet on her head, its seal and chief ornament silhouetting itself against the blue waters of Napoleon's bay, became a part of the scene. It was a semi-circular fan of black lace that stood above the forehead and radiated from an enormous carbuncle. From this center radiated also spines set with smaller stones.

THE BONNET OF TODAY.

You see, the bonnet has much

changed its functions of late. Time was when it bore the air of a head covering, but now it is rarely seen, except with marriage toilettes, and is only an ornamental finish to the newest idea. The milliners used to make up substantial materials into utility bonnets, but nowadays a bonnet for plain wear is scarcely to be found. There is no call for them.

When the woman of fashion walks she wears a hat, which may be more than a toque, but still has the quality of a hat, and the bonnet has become the sign of leisure and a part of gala dress.

A bit of lace; a few mock jewels. That is the substance of it. The crown counts for next to nothing. It is often dispensed with, though the newest idea makes it a tiny disc no larger over than a hand and curled a little, like a rose ear, to follow the head.

A DASHING COSTUME.

A thoroughly good dress worn on the driveway before luncheon is made of wool in mingled threads of several colors, chocolate predominating, and is

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A CENTURY OF CHANGE.

What the Gentle Reader May Hope for in 100 Years.

THE GROWTH OF SPECIALITIES.

Judge Dittenehofer Thinks It Will Extend to the Legal Profession—Joseph Howard, Jr., Expects No Radical Change in Journalism—Senator Voorhees' Prophecy: The Future of Naval Navigation.

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In response to an interviewer President Cleveland once said: "Oh, you saw that in such and such a newspaper. You might have known it wasn't true."

On the same day Thomas Byrnes, superintendent of police in New York city, replying to a question, said: "You might have known that wasn't true. You saw it in the newspaper. When you see anything published about me or my affairs you may take it for granted it is untrue."

As a practical newspaper writer I naturally regard with intense interest every phase of journalism, good and bad. Contemplating possible changes in this greatest of professions made between now and 1993, I naturally examine the data at hand in order that I may intelligently attempt a forecast. Some little time since an esteemed coworker in the realm of art, William J. Leffoyne, sent me two tiny volumes written by Samuel Butler, who lived in the nineteenth century. They are called "Joinersiana, or the Book of Scrape," a series of interesting essays on divers topics, one of which is entitled "News and News Writers."

If Brother Butler's photograph of the newspapers a hundred years ago is at all accurate, the one and only change in the line of improvement which distinguishes the newspaper press of 1993 from those of a century earlier is in the advanced mechanical facilities at the service of publishers. They then worked the humble and awkward hand press.

Today we have mechanisms so marvelous in their ingenious complication and so simple in their ordinary mind stands confused by the output and the number of its vain endeavor to comprehend the why and the wherefore. It must be remembered that of every 100,000 readers at least 99,000 never saw a modern printing press at work.

The grandeur of a pressroom is beyond compare. All is quiet. The electric light brightens the subterranean vaults as though the midday sun in all its glory were effulgent there; huge rolls of paper, miles in extent, are fastened in their place, and the stereotyped plates wait patiently to begin their work of devouring, digesting and springing forth for the healing of the nations. With the word the machinery starts, and with the rapidity of the lightning's flight the wheels merrily turn, and within the hour that roll of paper, miles in length, has poured into the hands of the reader, under and rests upon a mighty pile of eight, ten, twenty, forty, or more papers, neatly, accurately printed on both sides, folded with mathematical precision, pasted and ready for delivery.

The night's almost meagre. And it has seemed to me at times when looking over the mill I could almost hear these mighty monsters whispering to each other, for they do everything but read.

All this is new. But a brief reference to the pages of "Joinersiana" convinces me that nothing else is changed. "Students," says the writer, "of every class may now burn their books, like so much useless lumber, and circumscribe their studies hereafter to the newspaper production of the press." Even the titles of today were anticipated. Gazette, Journal, Ledger, Mercury, Courant, Chronicle and the like are among them.

According to the writer, fifty years or seventy years before his time "news writers or sober journalists were more sober and brief chroniclers of the time," but when this was written the author says, "We commonly discover him a curious impudent, watching the heels of the great, more intent upon their motions than their measures, giving no notice to the world when his lordship stoops out of town, and also when his ladyship was happily delivered to the great joy of that noble family."

Obviously newspapers of the then and newspapers of the now are as like as two peas in a single pod. "News writers," continues our author, "as they have been carried on of late years are a standing reproach to the nation. Every species of guilt, every mode of extravagance, every method of gambling and every possible way of securing order and settling the laws of the land are daily indicated, comforted and propagated by our news writers."

Just so here. Within the past ten years there has grown a habit in some of our most influential journals of gross representation of the most inhuman type. We have officers of the law whose duty it is to detect crime, arrest, try and punish criminals, but certain newspapers, instigated thereto by hope of gain, have taken it upon themselves to ferret out every particle of evidence and to make it impossible for an accused man to have a fair chance in a modern court of justice. Judges are browbeaten, lawyers are intimidated and jurors find their footsteps dogged by spawners scribblers and the literal sanctity of their own domesticity intruded upon and spied upon by sly reporters.

Was it so then? Read and ponder. Says the author: "Errors in conduct were condemned formerly as now, but the delinquent was not held up to scorn. His future virtues might repair his past indiscretions. At present the error, magnified and tortured by misrepresentation, is irreparable. He is held up in scorn and derision. Those that go by shake their heads and make mouths at him. A paper without murders and robberies and rapes and incest and bestiality and sodomy and sacrilege and incendiary letters and forgeries and executions and duels and suicides is said to be void of news. Newspapers are no longer held to be originally intended to be chronicles of events, but firebrands which it behooves every honest man to quench."

And so on and so on. In other words, I find absolutely no data outside of the composing room, the stereotyping room and the pressroom on which to formulate any forecast whatever. It's a somewhat remarkable fact that human nature has never changed. The first family, so far as recorded history shows, exhibited in the garden of Eden every passion known to the present race. Love, hate, jealousy, cruelty, murder, envy, curiosity, disobedience characterized the ongoing of Adam and Eve, Cain, Abel and the rest. We wear a different style of garment externally, but the heart remains the same. Journalism

In its earlier period, in its Edenic state, was precisely as it is today, so far as material goes, so far as it is sought to influence mankind is concerned, differing only in its externalities, its paper, its type, its presswork and the machinery by which this material transformation has been effected. This is an age of electricity.

It is not too much to predict that as another decade has passed electricity will be the prime motor directing the great mechanisms of the world. Twenty years ago a 4-cylinder press was a marvel. Look at the wonderful instruments at the beck and call of capital today, and as in a quarter of a century these have been effected, so wonderful indeed as to afford no possible basis of contrast or comparison with the facilities at the hand

of our brothers of a hundred years ago, so in this restless time, when years are crowded into months and months into days, when every nerve is strained and every muscle swells that the wild rush for wealth and power may be maintained, it is not unreasonable to predict still greater changes in the physical complements of a well furnished daily newspaper establishment.

But the rest? Ah, the rest remains with him who for his own vain purpose started and has carried along with infinite mercy and wonderful forbearance this extraordinary race of mankind. So long as men are built as they are today mentally, morally and physically human nature cannot change, and until human nature changes the outlook, the output, cannot be expected to alter. Would you expect to pluck figs from thistles or find the juicy grape on the bending bough of a royal oak? Our mental equipments are as they are, stored in the human individual by the passions divinely implanted and divinely permitted if not divinely encouraged.

Changes in journalism? I fall to see the sign. How is it with thee, my brother? JOSEPH HOWARD, JR.

Rafael Joseffy on Musical Development. [From Our New York Correspondent.]

Rafael Joseffy is regarded by musicians as the greatest pianist now living in America and one of the greatest of the world has ever seen. Mr. Joseffy has been in poor health for a year or two, so that he has been unable to appear in public concerts. In speaking of the future of musical development he said:

I do not believe that in the next century any greater pianists will be heard than those of those who have lived in the nineteenth century. It would be impossible to master that noble instrument to any greater extent than some of the men who have gained immortality by such achievement have done. The nineteenth century has been the era of the triumph of the piano. But it is wholly possible that there may come mechanical improvements which will make it possible to exceed the victories of some of the great pianists of this era. Everybody knows that if it were possible to secure a greater division of the scale than is now obtained upon pianos there might be some astonishing and delightful triumphs. But such a discovery would revolutionize music. The mechanical improvements in the piano have already been wonderful. Every pianist, however, has at times realized some of the unobtainable mechanical difficulties of the instrument, and perhaps the greater triumphs of the greater pianists have been the overcoming of these difficulties.

The future of music in the United States is assured. It is going to be a great music loving nation, as it is today, but it is to be an appreciative and understanding love. I shall not be at all surprised if in the next century the United States stands in the same relation to music which Germany has had for the past 300 years. There will be great composers, great artists, great singers, who will receive a most generous support from the people.

Even in my own experience the strides of musical development have been prodigious in this country. If they keep on it will be the greatest music loving nation in the world, and glorious harmony will express the artistic truth that is in music to a people capable of comprehending it. Yes, I think that the United States in the next century will be the greatest music loving and music producing nation on earth.

Judge Dittenehofer on Changes in the Legal Profession.

In my opinion there are to be witnessed in the next century some very striking changes in the relation of the legal profession to its clients and to some extent in the practice of the law. Since I have been at the bar I have noticed the growth of the tendency to divide the practice of law into specialties. It is not so very long ago that every lawyer accepted all sorts of practice. There of course always have been lawyers who have been known and identified as criminal lawyers as distinguished from practitioners who have confined their practice to the civil branches of the law.

I do not refer, however, to that kind of specialty practice. What I mean is that I think early in the next century it will be found that many lawyers throughout the United States will, by special study in one or another of the branches of civil law, attract to their offices only that sort of practice involved in the branch of which they have made a study. They will become specialists. This is now true to some extent of lawyers in New York city and some of the other great cities of the land.

Now this segregation, so to speak, is bound to continue more and more, so that in the next century I suspect that what we now know as an all-around lawyer will be a very rare avia. There is another thing which is going to have an enormous influence in changing the methods of the bar of this country. The facility of communication between the rural sections and the larger cities is going to be so greatly increased that in the next century almost every community or town will be within speaking distance of the greater cities.

Distances will be obliterated, and I suspect as a result the old fashioned country lawyer, the man who has done everything from drawing a deed and a will to defending a criminal in the local courts, will become very largely a tradition. Facility of communication will take those who have legal business to the cities, and for that reason I expect to see the number of lawyers in the cities proportionately greater than is now the case, while the number of country lawyers will be proportionately less. There will in fact be no country lawyers.

I do not think that the rewards which the ablest practitioners in the next century will gain will be any larger than have been some of those earned in the past thirty years. As the number of specialists, and able specialists, too, in the practice of law increases, necessarily the business which has been in times past done by the general lawyer will be divided up. There will be more able specialists—a great many more than there are today.

For that reason there will not be so many examples of prodigious individual earnings, but I suspect that the laud of today who will be ready to practice law throughout the first half of the next century will average more earnings than the same number of laud who began the practice of law, say, thirty odd years ago, and I am inclined to think that the achievements of the bar of the twentieth century will probably exceed, on the whole, in brilliant those of the bar of the nineteenth. There are some great questions coming up which we now only vaguely perceive, and these will be determined very largely through the influence of the bar, just as the constitutional questions of the present century have been settled by the American bar.

A. DITTENHOEFER.

The Production of Gems in the United States.

[From Our New York Correspondent.]

Mr. George F. Kunz, who is regarded as perhaps the best authority in America on precious stones, and whose familiarity with the gems of the United States and the gem mines is unexcelled, said in reference to the production of gems in this country: "I am inclined to think that the opal mines of the state of Washington, the turquoise mines in New Mexico are going to produce gems equal to the opals found in the Ural mountains and to the turquoise of Persia. Already they have taken from the New Mexico turquoise which is as fine as anything that Persia has ever yielded, and some of the opals from Washington are certainly very beautiful gems."

And I think in the near future that we

are going to see a wonderful development in the use of jewels in American churches. The tendency has already set in that direction. In one of the churches of the west there are jewels used by the priest in his offices worth many thousands of dollars. The bishop of Long Island, the bishop of Springfield, have received costly jewels which they wear in performing their offices, and in two of the churches in New York there are adornments of precious stones which represent a great deal of money.

"My impression is that in the next century it will be found that in many of the churches in the United States jewels of rare beauty and great cost will serve the priests for the greater adornment of their churches and their vestments. We shall, I think, equal if not exceed the use of jewels as an accessory for the priestly offices which has characterized some of the churches of the European continent. Precious stones, beautiful marbles, will more and more be utilized for impressive religious ceremony."

Senator Voorhees Thinks We Have Reached the Golden Mean.

[From Our Washington Correspondent.] "In my judgment," said Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, "the next 100 years will show but slight changes in the form of our government. A century hence I should expect to see, were I upon earth, the American republic governed very much as it is at the present day. Some minor changes are altogether probable. Among these I should think quite likely a limit of the presidential term to six years and no re-election and a change in the manner of choosing the president and vice president. But these are subsidiary merely and will not affect the structure of our government. "Take it that the American people decided, at the recent election against any further centralization of power in this country. For instance, I believe they have decided there shall be no federal control of elections within the states. This decision, if I am right in assuming the election means that, has greater significance than most people attach to it.

"The significance is that the limits of our federal powers are now pretty well defined; that the people do not wish them to be either circumscribed or greatly enlarged. For this reason I believe the government will go through a century very much as it is at the present day. We apparently have reached that golden mean between two possible extremes, and to me the lesson of the election is that the people will jealously watch every effort made to shift the balance in one direction or the other.

"A hundred years hence this country will probably have a system of customs taxation that will approximate as closely to free trade as anything which the world now knows. I believe we shall always have custom houses and that there will be ways to tariffs for them to collect. But a century hence I should be very much surprised to return to earth and find such a system of taxation as we now have. We shall approach our ultimate approximation to free trade very slowly and cautiously and in such manner as to cause no violent injustice to any interest.

"Within the life of the man now grown the changes may be considerable, but they will not be revolutionary. Within the present century we shall see a considerable part of the money needed for our government raised by means of an income tax. I believe the day is fast approaching in which our people will insist upon taxing the property and the prosperity of the country—not its necessities."

Commodore Van Santvoord on Inland Navigation.

[From Our New York Correspondent.] Commodore Abram Van Santvoord is the heir of Robert Fulton and is probably the best informed man on American steamboating in the United States. He is the owner of the successful of the original line of steamboats which Robert Fulton established. Commodore Van Santvoord said: "I do not believe that Fulton's invention of the paddle wheel will ever be improved for inland navigation. There may be some improvements in minor details, but the principle of the paddle wheel will remain supreme.

"I am inclined to think, however, that it may be possible in the next century to go from New York to Chicago, Detroit and possibly from New York to New Orleans, by inland waterways by steamboat. If a ship canal is cut across New York state, and it is entirely within the bounds of probability that this will be done early in the next century, the route from New York to Chicago to the Mississippi, then it will be possible to make this trip by steamboat. The probabilities, however, are that navigation of this sort will be made by screw propellers for the most part rather than by the side wheel boats.

"I think the development of an inland marine is going to be something prodigious in the next century. While railroad construction was going on as rapidly as has been the case in the last thirty years, inland marine development was checked. It is now again attracting the attention of the great capitalists. The tonnage through the ship canal at Sault Ste. Marie has been the greatest in the world, and that canal has been enlarged only within recent years.

"We shall find the solution of some of the railway problems in the development of this inland marine, and if the greater canals are dug, which capitalists even now are considering, in the Twentieth century those who then live are going to see almost as enormous a system of inland merchant marine as are the railway systems which control the great trunk lines."

Attention Syndicates & Colonists.

DR. E. T. BARBER. Now offers for sale the East Side Ranch, comprising 65,000 acres of valley land located in the western portion of San Diego County, California. This land is now being sold in tracts of 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 150, 200, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1,000, 1,500, 2,000, 3,000, 4,000, 5,000, 6,000, 7,000, 8,000, 9,000, 10,000, 15,000, 20,000, 25,000, 30,000, 35,000, 40,000, 45,000, 50,000, 55,000, 60,000, 65,000, 70,000, 75,000, 80,000, 85,000, 90,000, 95,000, 100,000, 105,000, 110,000, 115,000, 120,000, 125,000, 130,000, 135,000, 140,000, 145,000, 150,000, 155,000, 160,000, 165,000, 170,000, 175,000, 180,000, 185,000, 190,000, 195,000, 200,000, 205,000, 210,000, 215,000, 220,000, 225,000, 230,000, 235,000, 240,000, 245,000, 250,000, 255,000, 260,000, 265,000, 270,000, 275,000, 280,000, 285,000, 290,000, 295,000, 300,000, 305,000, 310,000, 315,000, 320,000, 325,000, 330,000, 335,000, 340,000, 345,000, 350,000, 355,000, 360,000, 365,000, 370,000, 375,000, 380,000, 385,000, 390,000, 395,000, 400,000, 405,000, 410,000, 415,000, 420,000, 425,000, 430,000, 435,000, 440,000, 445,000, 450,000, 455,000, 460,000, 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